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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
WILL J. FRENCH, Director

SPECIAL BULLETIN No. 3

Facts About Filipino Immigration Into California



State Building, San Francisco, California
April, 1930



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1930.

HON. WILL J. FRENCH, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations, State of California,
State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

SIR:

In compliance with your request, I prepared a report on "Facts About Filipino Immigration Into California," which is submitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS BLOCH, Statistician,
Department of Industrial Relations.

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INTRODUCTION

This bulletin is issued in response to numerous inquiries received by the Department of Industrial Relations on the subject of Filipino immigration into California. There is now manifest, for the third time in the history of California, a widespread interest in the question of Oriental immigration. The federal laws of 1882 and 1884 settled the Chinese immigration question, and the Immigration Act of 1924, by excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship, barred the immigration of Japanese.

While the Immigration Act of 1924 definitely and specifically excludes Chinese and Japanese, because of their ineligibility to citizenship, Filipinos, who are considered neither aliens nor citizens, because of their dependence upon the United States, are permitted to enter.

The United States Immigration Commission of 1910, in its Dictionary of Races, said, "Modern Filipinos are not known as an emigrating people. Few come to the United States except as proteges of the Government." That was unquestionably true in 1910, and was probably also true up to 1920, when the Federal Census reported only 5603 Filipinos in the United States. Since 1920 conditions have changed. The three per centum immigration restriction law, which went into effect on June 3, 1921, and the two per centum law which became operative on May 26, 1924, have served as effective barriers against the high tides of European immigration. These restrictive measures, however, have left the gates open for the Filipinos who have been coming into the State of California in large numbers since 1923.

The deep concern with which many thoughtful citizens look upon the influx of Filipinos into California is reflected in the Assembly Joint Resolution No. 15, passed by the California legislature of 1929. In this resolution the legislature memorialized and petitioned Congress to enact legislation for the restriction of Filipino immigration, because "The present absence of restriction on immigration from the Philippine Islands opens the door annually to thousands of Filipinos, causing unjust and unfair competition to American labor, and nullifying the beneficial results to be expected from a national policy of restrictive immigration."

This bulletin is not presented as an argument for or against Filipino exclusion. As its name implies, its purpose is to present *Facts About Filipino Immigration Into California*. It furnishes data, not elsewhere available, as to the extent of Filipino immigration into California since 1920; and also data bearing upon the characteristics of this new wave of Malay immigration into our state. Specifically, the present publication of the Department of Industrial Relations is intended to furnish answers to the following questions:

1. How many Filipinos have been coming into California each year since 1920?
2. Do they come from the Hawaiian Islands, from the Philippine Islands, or from other places?
3. What is the age distribution of the incoming Philippine Islanders?

4. What is the marital condition of these immigrants?
5. In which occupations are they employed, and at what wages do they work?
6. What were the causes of the anti-Filipino riots in California?

This report is not offered as an exhaustive study of the problems involved in the present migration of Filipinos to California, but it is hoped that the facts presented will prove useful in the discussion of this important question.

WILL J. FRENCH,
Director, Department of Industrial Relations.

April, 1930.

SUMMARY OF FACTS

The salient facts presented in this bulletin may be briefly summarized as follows :

1. During the ten years from 1920 to 1929, 31,092 Filipinos were admitted into the State of California through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Of this total, 25,579, or 82.3 per cent, were admitted at San Francisco, and 5513, or 17.7 per cent, were admitted at Los Angeles.

2. About 85 per cent of these Orientals were brought to California from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, in vessels operated by 2 California steamship companies.

3. The influx of Filipinos into California began in the year 1923, when 2426 Philippine Islanders were admitted into the state. During the 3 preceding years the total number of Filipino arrivals was only 1855, or on the average of 618 per year. During the 7 years 1923-1929, the average annual number of arrivals was 4177.

4. The largest number of Filipino arrivals into California was during the year 1929, when as many as 5795 were admitted, an increase of 139 per cent over the number admitted in 1923, when the Filipino invasion began.

5. Of the total number of Filipino arrivals into California during the 10 years covered by this report, 35 per cent came from the Philippines, 56 per cent came from Hawaii, and 9 per cent came from other ports, principally from Hong Kong and Shanghai in China, and Kobe and Yokohama in Japan.

6. Since 1920, there has been a constant increase in the numbers and proportions of Filipinos coming to California directly from the Philippine Islands. Thus, of the 2426 Filipinos who arrived in California in 1923, only 218, or 9 per cent, came from Manila and 2053, or 84.6 per cent, came from Honolulu, but of the 5795 Filipino arrivals in 1929, 2609, or 45 per cent, came from Manila and 2622, or 45.3 per cent, came from Honolulu.

7. A comparison between the emigration of Filipinos from the Philippines to Hawaii and to California strongly suggests the probability that large numbers of Filipinos, instead of emigrating to Hawaii and then to California, emigrate directly from the Philippines to California.

8. Of the male Filipinos who came to California from the Hawaiian Islands in 1921 and 1922, from 30 to 34 per cent were born in the Hawaiian Islands, and from 66 to 70 per cent were born in the Philippines. Since 1923, from 81 to 97 per cent of the Filipinos who emigrated from Hawaii to California were emigrants from the Philippines to Hawaii.

9. Among the female Filipinos coming to California from the Hawaiian Islands, the majority are natives of the Hawaiian Islands.

10. Out of every 100 Filipinos who came to California during the ten years 1920-1929, 93 were males and 7 were females. During the

10 years considered there were admitted into California 1395 Filipino males for every 100 Filipino females admitted. While the ratio of Filipino males to females coming to California is 14 to 1, the ratio of males to females in the total California population is 1.1 to 1.

11. Among the Filipinos coming to California the preponderant majority are young persons. Of the total arrivals 4.9 per cent are under 16 years of age, and 79.4 per cent are between 16 to 30 years of age. The total number under 30 years of age constitutes 84.3 per cent of the arrivals. In contrast, the percentage in the total population in California who are under 30 years of age is only 22.8.

12. Among the female Filipino arrivals into California, the preponderance of young persons is greater than among male Filipinos. While among the females the proportion under 16 years of age is 35.3 per cent, among the males this proportion is 4.9 per cent. Again, while among the female Filipino arrivals 57.2 per cent are under 22 years of age, among the male Filipino arrivals the corresponding percentage is 36.3.

13. Seventy-seven and three-tenths per cent of the Filipinos coming to California are single, 22.5 per cent are married, and 0.2 per cent are widowed. The corresponding percentages in the total population of California are 47.9 single, 43.7 married, and 6.7 widowed.

14. Among the female Filipino arrivals the proportion married is twice as great as among the male Filipino arrivals. About 43 per cent of the Filipino females coming to California are married women, whereas only about 21 per cent of the Filipino males coming to California are married men. Only about 12 per cent of the married Filipinos bring their wives with them upon coming to California.

15. There are more single persons and less married persons among the Filipino arrivals into California than among immigrant alien Mexicans, or among immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans, admitted into the United States.

16. Very few Filipinos left California prior to about the middle of 1929, but from July, 1929, to the end of that year 891 Filipinos left California for foreign ports. The number of Filipinos who left California for foreign ports during the ten years 1920-1929 may have been from 2000 to 3000.

17. The number of Filipinos now in California is probably between 31,000 to 34,000.

18. Among the hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations in which the Filipinos find work in California are the following: Bell boys, bus boys, cooks, dishwashers, door boys, hall boys, house cleaners, janitors, kitchen helpers, and pantrymen, etc.

19. Many employers prefer Filipino workers to white workers, because the former are considered steadier, more tractable and more willing to put up with longer hours, poorer board, and worse lodging facilities. Where a white worker may feel restive and disgruntled because of bad working conditions, the Filipino newcomer is satisfied to stay on the job "without kicking."

20. The average weekly wage rates paid to Filipinos hired in 1929 in certain hotel, restaurant and domestic occupations ranged from \$11.20, with room and board, to \$18.11, without room and board. The

average monthly wage rates of Filipinos in similar occupations ranged from \$66.68, with room and board, to \$73.82, without room and board.

21. The monthly wage rates, with room and board, of 492 Filipinos, hired in 1929, in hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations, were as follows: 106, or 21.6 per cent were paid \$50; 93, or 18.9 per cent, \$60; and 64, or 13 per cent, \$75. Of these 492 Filipinos, 59 per cent were hired at monthly wage rates of \$65 or less, and only 11.7 per cent were hired at monthly wage rates ranging from \$100 to \$150.

22. Filipinos are used extensively in agricultural occupations, such as asparagus cutting, fruit picking, rice harvesting, hoeing and topping beets, lettuce harvesting, grape picking, celery planting, hop picking, and general ranch labor. Wage rates in these occupations vary considerably, depending upon the nature of the crops harvested, the location of the work performed, and upon many other factors. Hourly wage rates paid to Filipinos range from 30 to 50 cents, and daily wage rates range from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The lower figures are nearer those at which the Filipinos are more commonly employed.

23. A Filipino labor contractor acts as the go-between for the growers and the Filipino laborers hired by the contractor to do the harvesting for the grower. The labor contractor also acts as an intermediary between his laborers and the grocers and other tradesmen who extend credit on necessities of life furnished by them to the laborers.

24. Between 5000 and 6000 Filipinos are employed in the harvesting of the California asparagus crop. The Filipinos are more than 80 per cent of the total workers employed in this work. Among the other workers are Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Mexicans, Spanish, Portuguese, Turks, and Koreans. There are plenty of Filipinos at present (March, 1930) available in the asparagus fields.

25. Filipinos and others are paid from 90 cents to \$1.40 per 100 pounds of asparagus cut, depending upon the age of the bed. The price most frequently paid is probably \$1.10 per 100 pounds.

26. With the arrival of Filipinos in the asparagus fields, the growers were enabled to use more men per acre, which made it possible to have the asparagus fields gone over more thoroughly. The use of more men per acre harvested, however, has tended to decrease the average daily earnings per man employed.

27. In many occupations in which Filipinos find employment in California they are displacing native white workers, and others. This is especially true in hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations. In box factories in Northern California, the Filipinos are also displacing white workers. In agricultural occupations Filipinos are competing largely with Mexicans, and other immigrant groups of labor, but even in some agricultural occupations the Filipinos are taking the places of white workers.

28. The displacing of white workers by Filipinos, and the prevailing racial prejudices against these Orientals account for the recent deplorable anti-Filipino riots in Exeter and Watsonville.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

The figures showing the numbers of Filipino arrivals in the State of California through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles, included in this bulletin, were copied from the original official records of passengers admitted into the United States, kept by the United States immigration authorities at Angel Island and San Pedro.

These records, called "Lists or Manifests," show for each arriving steamship the number of passengers brought into port, their names, countries of birth, sexes, ages, and marital condition. They also show the ports from which the steamships sailed and the dates of sailing and arrival.

It was found in scanning over these lists that the preponderant majority of Filipinos were arriving as steerage passengers in vessels operated by the Dollar Steamship Line and by the Los Angeles Steamship Company. But while the steerage accommodations of the vessels bringing in Filipinos were occupied almost exclusively by them, other steerage passengers were also found traveling with them. The work of counting the Filipino arrivals, therefore, required the elimination of all passengers who were not Filipinos. Among these were Portuguese, Spanish, Porto Ricans, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and others.

In order not to count these peoples as Filipinos, it was necessary to exercise special watchfulness. By carefully noting the names of the arrivals, it was possible to eliminate the Japanese, Chinese, and other non-Filipinos who could be identified by their countries of birth. It is not altogether improbable that a few Portuguese, Spanish, and Porto Ricans, born in the Hawaiian or Philippine Islands, were counted in with the Filipino arrivals. But, on the other hand, it is also likely that a few Filipinos, whose places of birth were other than the Hawaiian or the Philippine Islands, were not counted as Filipinos. The possible error, therefore, from this source may be safely considered as negligible.

In their endeavor to count all Filipinos who have arrived into the United States through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles from 1920 to 1929, inclusive, the investigators of the Department of Industrial Relations did not confine themselves to the manifests, which showed only steerage passengers, or to steamships which came into the California ports from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands. All lists of passengers arriving during these ten years were examined and all Filipino arrivals were noted, regardless as to whether they came in steerage or otherwise.

Those who would regard the total Filipino arrivals into California as immigrant laborers should therefore bear in mind that some of the arrivals, counted in this bulletin, can not be properly classified as laborers, or as immigrants. This number, however, is also undoubtedly very negligible, because probably less than 1 per cent of the Filipino arrivals were business and professional men, or persons coming for temporary visits, or persons en route to other countries. These matters are mentioned only to give the reader an adequate idea of the procedure followed in preparing the statistics submitted in this bulletin.

Since the Filipinos are not considered aliens under existing immigration laws, the federal immigration authorities do not include them in

gathering regular statistics of immigration and emigration. But in view of the widespread interest which exists in California in the problem of Filipino immigration into the state, the immigration authorities at Angel Island and San Pedro, in reply to inquiries on this subject received by them, caused a special check-up of the Filipino arrivals during recent years. This check-up served as a basis of comparison with the statistics of Filipino arrivals presented in this report. Although the figures of Filipino arrivals as released by the federal authorities referred to were somewhat in excess of the data included in this report, the discrepancies noted appeared unimportant, and, on the whole, it is felt that statistics of arrivals as shown in this bulletin may be considered conservative and dependable.

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS

During the ten calendar years 1920-1929, 31,092 Filipinos were admitted into the United States through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles. These new Oriental immigrants were transported from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands to the State of California largely by two steamship companies. The Dollar Steamship Line brought into the Port of San Francisco about 70 per cent of the 31,092 Filipinos who landed in California, while the Los Angeles Steamship Company brought into the Port of Los Angeles approximately 16 per cent of the total Filipino arrivals. Together these two steamship companies transported more than 85 per cent of the 31,092 Philippine Islanders admitted into the state from 1920 to 1929.⁽¹⁾

The details concerning this new invasion of Orientals into the State of California are presented in the tables and charts included in this report. In Table 1 are shown the numbers of arrivals each year since 1920 and the numbers and percentages of increase or decrease each year compared with the year preceding it. An examination of Table 1 and Chart 1 shows that 31,092 Filipinos were admitted during the ten years 1920-1929. Of this total, 25,579, or 82.3 per cent, were admitted at San Francisco, and 5513, or 17.7 per cent were admitted at Los Angeles.

It will be noted that the migration of large numbers of Filipinos to California began in the year 1923, when 2426 Philippine Islanders were admitted into the State of California. Thus, during the three years 1920-1922, the total number of Filipino arrivals into California was only 1855, or on the average of 618 per year, but during the next seven years, from 1923 to 1929, the average annual number of arrivals was 4177. It will be observed also that in 1926 the number of Filipino arrivals was 5274, compared with 2491 arrivals in 1925. This represents an increase of 2783, or 111.7 per cent, in the number of arrivals in 1926 compared with the number of arrivals in 1925.

⁽¹⁾ This estimate as to the proportions of the total Filipinos brought in by the Dollar and Los Angeles Steamship lines is based upon an exact tabulation of arrivals, by steamships, during the five years from 1925 to 1929.

Of the 24,123 Filipinos who arrived at the San Francisco and Los Angeles ports during the five years from 1925 to 1929 (Table 10), 17,404, or 72.1 per cent, came in on vessels operated by the Dollar Steamship Line; 4056, or 16.8 per cent, came in on vessels operated by the Los Angeles Steamship Company; 2,039, or 8.5 per cent, were brought by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, and 624, or 2.6 per cent, came in on other steamship lines.

It may be noted here that the cost of steerage transportation from Honolulu to San Francisco or to Los Angeles is \$45, and from Manila to San Francisco and Los Angeles the cost of steerage transportation is \$37.50.

During the ten years for which data are shown in Table 1, the two years 1923 and 1926 show the greatest increases in the numbers of Filipino arrivals, when compared with the preceding years.

It is interesting and elucidating to note, in this connection, that the influx of Mexican immigration into the United States, like the influx of the Filipino immigration into California, also began in the year 1923. In that year, the number of immigrant alien Mexicans legally admitted into the United States was 62,709, which was an increase of 44,463, or 243.7 per cent, of the total Mexican immigration in 1922.⁽²⁾ The increase in the number of Filipino arrivals in 1923, compared with 1922, was 345.1 per cent. The figures on Filipino immigration during the latest ten years suggest the probability that the federal per centum limitation laws, which shut off immigration from European countries, and which gave the great impetus to Mexican immigration, also resulted in the influx of Filipino immigration which started in 1923.

Further study of Table 1 shows that the largest number of Filipino arrivals through both ports was in the year 1929, when the total admitted to the state reached the maximum of 5795. It will be seen, however, that there is considerable variation in the numbers of Filipinos arriving at the San Francisco and the Los Angeles ports. The figures presented show that since 1924 the number of Filipinos admitted through the Port of San Francisco increased irregularly each year until 1929, when 4619 Filipinos were admitted. The greatest increase noted is that for 1926, when the number admitted was 3997, which was 1813, or 83 per cent, greater than in 1925.

The immigration of Filipinos into California through the Port of Los Angeles did not begin until 1923, when 270 Filipinos arrived. It will be observed (Table 1) that the arrival of Philippine Islanders through the Port of Los Angeles varies considerably from year to year and that the annual increases in the numbers admitted, noted for the Port of San Francisco, are not shown for the Port of Los Angeles. In 1928, there was a drop of 53 per cent in the numbers of Filipinos admitted at Los Angeles, compared with the number admitted in 1927, but in 1929 the number admitted was almost the same as that of 1927.

⁽²⁾ See "Facts about Mexican Immigration before and since the quota restriction laws," by Louis Bloch, in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March, 1929, p. 53.

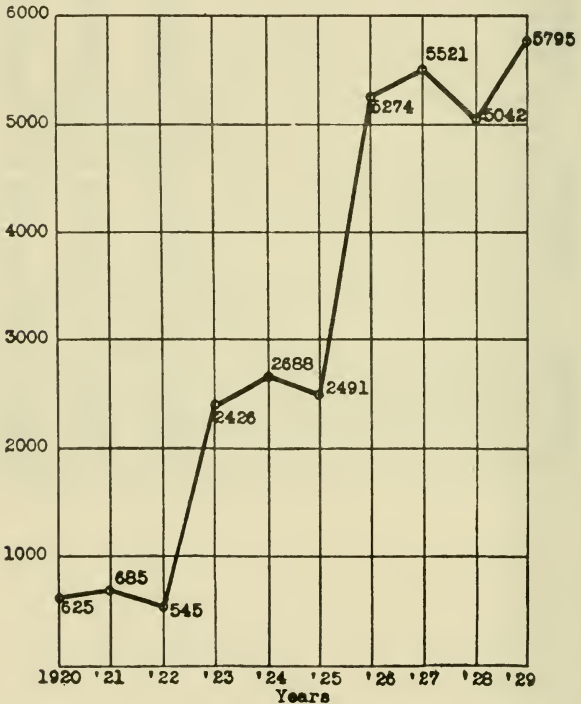
TABLE 1. FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES: 1920 TO 1929, BY PORTS AND BY YEARS

Years	Total number admitted	Increase or (—) decrease over the preceding year	
		Number	Per cent
Admitted at the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles			
Total	31,092		
1920	625		
1921	685	60	9.6
1922	545	—140	—20.4
1923	2,426	1,881	345.1
1924	2,688	262	10.8
1925	2,491	—197	—7.3
1926	5,274	2,783	111.7
1927	5,521	247	4.7
1928	5,042	—479	—8.7
1929	5,795	753	14.9
Admitted at the port of San Francisco			
Total	25,579		
1920	625		
1921	685	60	9.6
1922	544	—141	—20.6
1923	2,156	1,612	296.3
1924	1,967	—189	—8.8
1925	2,184	217	11.0
1926	3,997	1,813	83.0
1927	4,319	322	8.1
1928	4,483	164	3.8
1929	4,619	136	3.0
Admitted at the port of Los Angeles			
Total	5,513		
1920	1		
1921	270	269	
1922	721	451	167.0
1923	307	—414	—57.4
1924	1,277	970	316.0
1925	1,202	—75	—5.9
1926	559	—643	—53.5
1927	1,176	617	110.4

CHART 1

NUMBER OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Number
Admitted



The statistics of Filipino arrivals presented in the preceding table are further analyzed in Tables 2 and 3, and in Charts 2 and 3. The index numbers exhibited in Table 2 and Chart 2 show percentages of increase or decrease in Filipino immigration each year, from 1920 to 1929, compared with the year 1923, when the invasion of Filipinos began.

Considering both ports of entry, it will be seen that in 1929 the index number of Filipino arrivals was 239; that is, the increase in the number of Filipino arrivals into the state in 1929 was 139 per cent greater than in 1923. The index for the San Francisco port in 1929 was 214, and for the Los Angeles port it was 436. Compared with 1923, the highest percentage increase in Filipino immigration at the Los Angeles port was in 1926.

TABLE 2. NUMBERS, AND INDEX NUMBERS, OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS OF 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Years	Number of Filipinos admitted through the ports of—			Index numbers of Filipinos admitted through the ports of— (Base: 1923=100)		
	Both ports	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Both ports	San Francisco	Los Angeles
Total.....	31,092	25,579	5,513	-----	-----	-----
1920.....	625	625	-----	26	29	-----
1921.....	685	685	-----	28	32	-----
1922.....	545	544	1	22	25	-----
1923.....	2,426	2,156	270	100	100	100
1924.....	2,688	1,967	721	111	91	267
1925.....	2,491	2,184	307	103	101	114
1926.....	5,274	3,997	1,277	217	185	473
1927.....	5,521	4,319	1,202	228	200	445
1928.....	5,042	4,483	559	208	208	207
1929.....	5,795	4,619	1,176	239	214	436

CHART 2

INDEX NUMBERS OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Index
Numbers

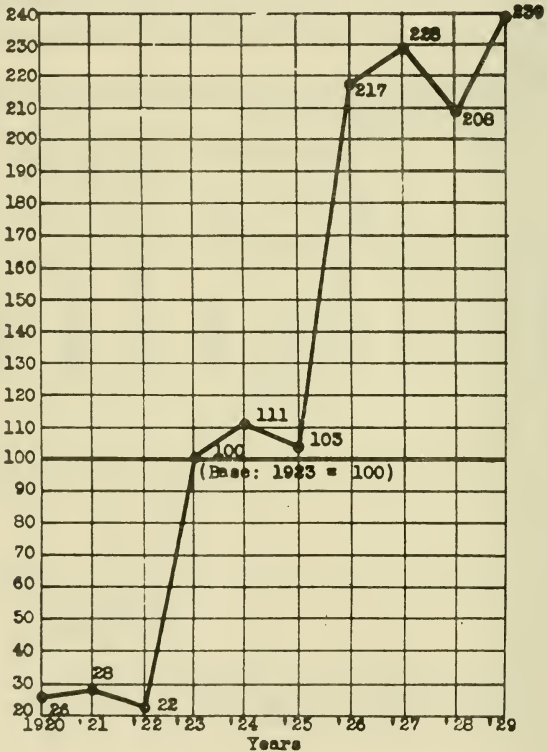


Table 3 and Chart 3 show the average monthly numbers of Filipinos admitted into the State of California from 1920 to 1929. These monthly averages are for the 10 years 1920-1929, for the 3 years 1920-1922, for the 3 years 1923-1925, and for the 4 years 1926-1929. A perusal of these figures shows that there was no regularity in the numbers of monthly arrivals prior to 1923, but that since 1923 there has been noticeable regularity in the fluctuations in the numbers of monthly arrivals. Thus, during the 3 years 1923-1925, the maximum number of arrivals was during the month of March, when the average was 386. The number of arrivals dropped to 187 in April and rose again to 339 in May; but from May the average monthly numbers of arrivals decreased until in December they reached the minimum of 98, with the exception that the average monthly arrivals was about the same for the months of July and August.

Even greater regularity in the average numbers of monthly arrivals is shown for the 4 years 1926-1929. Beginning with a monthly average of 294 in January, the maximum of 792 was reached in March. In April the number dropped to 601 and increased again to 778 in May; from May the numbers decreased until, in December, the minimum of 114, or 14.4 per cent of the maximum in March, was reached.

TABLE 3. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBERS OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES: 1920 TO 1929, AND BY THREE- AND FOUR-YEAR PERIODS

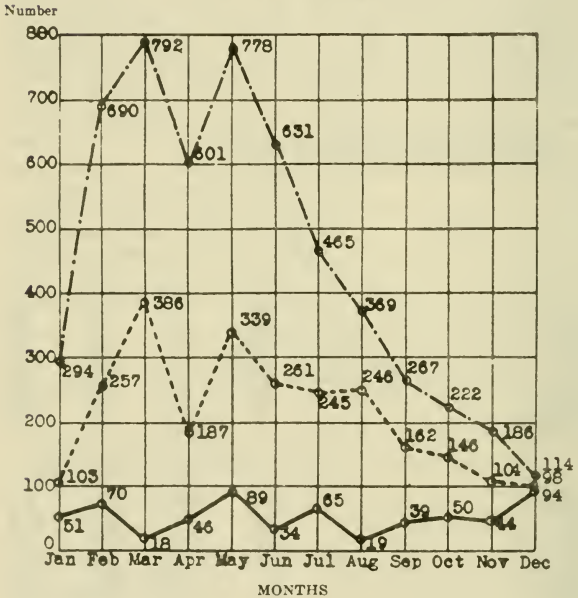
Months	Average monthly numbers admitted during the—			
	10 years	3 years	3 years	4 years
	1920-1929	1920-1922	1923-1925	1926-1929
Total.....	3,109	618	2,535	5,408
January.....	164	51	103	294
February.....	374	70	257	690
March.....	438	18	386	792
April.....	311	46	187	601
May.....	489	89	339	778
June.....	341	34	261	631
July.....	279	65	245	465
August.....	227	19	246	369
September.....	167	39	162	267
October.....	148	50	146	222
November.....	119	44	104	186
December.....	103	94	98	114
	Per cent each month is of maximum month			
January.....	37.4	54.3	26.7	37.1
February.....	85.2	74.5	66.6	87.1
March.....	99.8	19.1	100.0	100.0
April.....	70.8	48.9	48.4	75.9
May.....	100.0	94.7	87.8	98.2
June.....	77.7	36.2	67.6	79.7
July.....	63.6	69.1	63.5	58.7
August.....	51.7	20.2	63.7	46.6
September.....	38.0	41.5	42.0	33.7
October.....	33.7	53.2	37.8	28.0
November.....	27.1	46.8	26.9	23.5
December.....	23.5	100.0	25.4	14.4

CHART 3

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBERS OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929

LEGEND

- . - . - Average during 4 years 1926-1929
- - - - - Average during 3 years 1923-1925
- Average during 3 years 1920-1922



PORTS OF EMBARKATION

It was shown in the preceding tables that 31,092 Filipinos were admitted into the State of California through the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles during the ten years 1920-1929. The figures incorporated in Tables 4 and 5, and in Chart 4, show the ports at which these Filipinos embarked for the State of California.

Considering the ten years combined, it will be seen that of the 31,092 Filipino arrivals, 10,882, or 35 per cent, embarked at Manila; 17,425, or 56 per cent, embarked at Honolulu; and 2785, or 9 per cent, embarked at other foreign ports, principally such as Hong Kong and Shanghai in China, and Kobe and Yokohama in Japan.

The interesting fact revealed by the data in these tables, and in the accompanying chart, is the constant increase in the numbers and proportions of Filipinos coming from Manila. Of the 2426 Filipinos who arrived in California in 1923, only 218, or 9 per cent, came from Manila; while 2053, or 84.6 per cent, came from Honolulu; but of the 5795 Filipino arrivals in 1929, 45 per cent came from Manila and 45.3 per cent came from Honolulu.

The indices presented in the lower part of Table 4 show the percentages of increase or decrease in the numbers embarking at Manila, Honolulu and other foreign ports during each year, compared with the year 1923. These figures show that the number of Filipinos embarking at Manila increased 1097 per cent between 1923 and 1929, and that the percentage increase in the number embarking at Honolulu was only 28 during the same period.

In 1928 the number of Filipinos who left Honolulu for California was only 1788, but the number who left Manila for California was 2872. In 1928, therefore, the number of Filipinos leaving Manila for California was 1084, or 60.6 per cent greater than the number who left Honolulu for California. In 1929 the numbers of Filipinos leaving Manila and Honolulu for California were nearly the same, the difference in the two numbers being only 13.

Table 4, and Chart 4, also show that of the total Filipino arrivals into California in 1920, 37.8 per cent embarked at ports other than Manila or Honolulu, and that in 1921 the corresponding percentage was 31.8. From 1922 to 1927 the percentages of the total Filipinos embarking for California at "other foreign ports" were small. In 1927, 564, or 9.7 per cent, of all Filipinos who arrived in California embarked at ports other than Manila and Honolulu; they came largely from China and Japan.

Attention has already been called to the fact that the rush of Filipino immigration to California started in 1923, and that 84.6 per cent of 2426 Islanders admitted during that year into California came from Honolulu.

In Table 5 are shown percentages of increase or decrease, from year to year, in the numbers of Islanders arriving from Manila, Honolulu, or other foreign ports. This table shows wide annual fluctuations in the numbers of newcomers from the various ports of embarkation. In 1927, compared with 1926, for instance, the decrease in the numbers who embarked at Manila was 18.9 per cent, and the decrease in the numbers embarking at Honolulu was 10.3 per cent. In 1927, compared with

1926, there was a tremendous increase in the numbers of Filipinos who embarked at other foreign ports. In that year as many as 1023 came from ports other than Manila and Honolulu, while during the preceding year only 65 Filipinos came from other foreign ports.

In 1928, compared with 1927, there was an increase of 75.1 per cent in the numbers embarking at Manila, and a decrease of 37.4 per cent in the numbers embarking at Honolulu; but in 1929, compared with 1928, there was a decrease of 9.2 per cent in the numbers embarking at Manila and an increase of 46.6 per cent in the numbers embarking at Honolulu.

TABLE 4. PORTS OF EMBARKATION OF ALL FILIPINOS WHO WERE ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES: 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Years	All ports		Embarked at the port of—					
			Manila		Honolulu		Other foreign ports	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total	31,092	100.0	10,882	35.0	17,425	56.0	2,785	9.0
1920	625	100.0	82	13.1	307	49.1	236	37.8
1921	685	100.0	59	8.6	408	59.6	218	31.8
1922	545	100.0	118	21.7	423	77.6	4	.7
1923	1,426	100.0	218	9.0	1,053	84.6	155	6.4
1924	2,688	100.0	411	15.3	2,172	80.8	105	3.9
1925	2,491	100.0	850	34.1	1,608	64.6	33	1.3
1926	5,274	100.0	2,023	38.4	3,186	60.4	65	1.2
1927	5,521	100.0	1,640	29.7	2,858	51.8	1,023	18.5
1928	5,042	100.0	2,872	57.0	1,788	35.4	382	7.6
1929	5,795	100.0	2,609	45.0	2,622	45.3	564	9.7

Index numbers: admitted in 1923=100

1920	26	38	15	152
1921	28	27	20	141
1922	22	54	21	3
1923	100	100	100	100
1924	111	189	106	68
1925	103	390	78	21
1926	217	928	155	42
1927	228	752	139	660
1928	208	1,317	87	246
1929	239	1,197	128	364

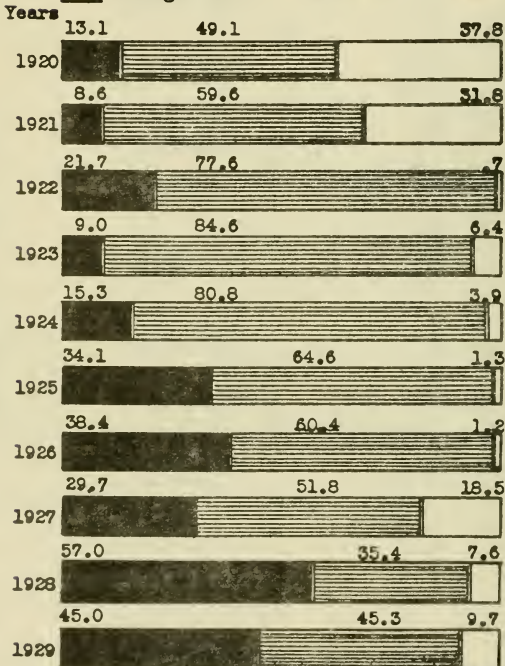
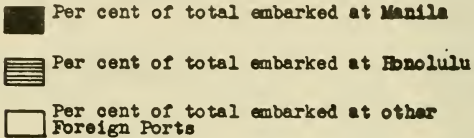
TABLE 6. INCREASES OR DECREASES IN THE NUMBERS OF FILIPINOS EMBARKING AT SPECIFIED PORTS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE TEN YEARS OF 1920 TO 1929

Years	Ports of embarkation										Other foreign ports			
	Total all ports				Manila				Honolulu					
	Increase or (—) decrease		Increase or (—) decrease		Increase or (—) decrease		Increase or (—) decrease		Increase or (—) decrease		Increase or (—) decrease		Increase or (—) decrease	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1920	625		82		307		101		236		18		236	
1921	695	9.6	59	-28.0	408	100.0	59	100.0	218	32.0	-214	-7.6	218	-98.2
1922	545	-20.4	118	59	423	100.0	100	100.0	155	37.7	151	37.7	155	37.7
1923	2,426	1,881	218	100	2,053	84.7	193	84.7	2,172	385.3	-50	-2.2	2,172	32.3
1924	2,688	262	411	193	2,172	88.3	439	88.3	1,608	3.8	-72	-2.6	1,608	6.6
1925	2,491	-197	850	439	1,608	106.8	1,173	106.8	33	-26.0	32	-97.0	33	97.0
1926	5,274	2,783	2,023	1,173	3,186	138.0	1,378	138.0	65	98.1	958	1,473.8	65	1,473.8
1927	5,521	247	1,640	-383	2,858	-18.9	-328	-328	1,023	-10.3	641	-62.7	1,023	157.3
1928	5,042	-479	2,872	1,232	1,788	75.1	1,070	75.1	382	-37.4	182	-47.6	382	100.0
1929	5,795	753	2,609	-263	2,622	-9.2	834	-31.0	564	46.6	182	47.6	564	100.0

CHART 4

PORTS OF EMBARKATION OF THE FILIPINOS WHO WERE ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Legend



FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO HAWAII AND CALIFORNIA

In Table 6 the annual numbers of Filipinos emigrating to Hawaii from the Philippine Islands are compared with the annual numbers of Filipinos emigrating to California. This table shows that in 1923, compared with 1922, there was a decrease of 11.3 per cent in the number of Filipinos emigrating from the Philippines to the Hawaiian Islands, but that there was an increase of 84.7 per cent in the number of Filipinos emigrating from the Philippines to California. The actual number of Filipinos emigrating to California from the Philippines in 1923, however, was only 218. In 1925, compared with 1924, there was a decrease of 33.9 per cent in the number of Filipinos emigrating to the Hawaiian Islands, but there was an increase of 106.8 per cent in the number emigrating to California. Again, in 1926, compared with 1925, there was a decrease of 48.5 per cent in the number of Filipinos emigrating to Hawaii, compared with an increase of 138 per cent in the number emigrating to California.

In 1927 the number of Filipinos emigrating from the Philippines to Hawaii doubled, compared with 1926, but the number emigrating to California decreased 18.9 per cent. In 1928, compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 7.5 per cent in the number of Filipinos emigrating to Hawaii, but there was an increase of 75.1 per cent in the number emigrating to California. These percentages of increase or decrease in the numbers of emigrating Filipinos from the Philippines to Hawaii and to California seem to indicate that in the years when fewer Filipinos migrated to Hawaii more Filipinos migrated to California. However, the increases in the numbers of Filipinos emigrating to California do not account for the decreases in the numbers of Filipinos emigrating to Hawaii. The data in Table 6, nevertheless, suggests that the migration of Filipinos to California from the Philippines reduced the numbers of Filipinos emigrating to the Hawaiian Islands.

TABLE 6. EMIGRATION OF FILIPINOS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS COMPARED WITH THE EMIGRATION OF FILIPINOS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO CALIFORNIA DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Years	Filipinos emigrating from the Philippines to—					
	Hawaii (A)			California		
	Total number	Increase or (—) decrease over the preceding year		Total number	Increase or (—) decrease over the preceding year	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1920.....	3,454			82		
1921.....	6,814	3,360	97.3	59	—23	—28.0
1922.....	8,183	1,369	20.1	118	59	100.0
1923.....	7,261	—922	—11.3	218	100	84.7
1924.....	9,869	2,608	35.9	411	193	88.5
1925.....	6,519	—3,350	—33.9	850	439	106.8
1926.....	3,356	—3,163	—48.5	2,023	1,173	138.0
1927.....	10,074	6,718	200.2	1,640	—383	—18.9
1928.....	9,322	—753	—7.5	2,872	1,232	75.1
1929.....	(n)	(n)	(n)	2,609	—263	—9.2

(A) United States Bureau of Labor Statistics: Monthly Labor Review, October, 1926, page 6, February, 1929, page 211. (n) No data available.

BIETHPLACES OF FILIPINOS COMING FROM HONOLULU

The figures presented in Table 7 are intended to show the countries of birth of the Filipinos who embarked at Honolulu for California. The upper part of the table shows that of the 15,801 Filipino males who embarked at Honolulu for California during the ten years 1920-1929, 14,060, or 89 per cent, were born in the Philippine Islands, while 1741, or 11 per cent, were born in the Hawaiian Islands. The lower part of Table 7 shows that of the 1624 Filipino females who came to California from Honolulu during the same ten years, 526, or 32.4 per cent, were born in the Philippine Islands, while 1098, or 67.6 per cent, were born in the Hawaiian Islands.

An examination of the data included in this table, and in Charts 5 and 6, shows that the proportions of the total Filipinos embarking at Honolulu who were born in the Hawaiian Islands decreased steadily from 1921 to 1929, and that the proportions who were born in the Philippine Islands of the total embarking at Honolulu increased from 1921 to 1929.

In 1921 and 1922, when there was little emigration of Filipinos from Honolulu to California, substantial proportions of the Filipinos coming to California were born in Hawaii, but since 1923 the Filipinos emigrating from the Hawaiian Islands to California were emigrants from the Philippines to the Hawaiian Islands.

Of the 275 Filipino females who embarked at Honolulu for California in 1923, only 53, or 19.3 per cent, were born in the Philippines, and 222, or 80.7 per cent, were born in the Hawaiian Islands; but of the 366 Filipino women who embarked at Honolulu for California in 1926, 189, or 51.6 per cent, were born in the Philippines, and 177, or 48.4 per cent, were born in the Hawaiian Islands. In 1929 the proportion of these Filipino females born in the Philippines dropped to 36.4 per cent. Thus, while during the three years 1927-1929, between 92 and 97 per cent of the Filipino males embarking at Honolulu for California were born in the Philippines, only between 40 to 36 per cent of the Filipino females embarking at Honolulu for California were born in the Philippines.

TABLE 7. PLACES OF BIRTH OF THE MALE AND FEMALE FILIPINOS WHO EMBARKED AT HONOLULU AND WHO WERE ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES: 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Years	Filipino males embarked at Honolulu					
	Total		Born in			
			The Philippines		Hawaiian Islands	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	15,801	100.0	14,060	89.0	1,741	11.0
1920.....	303	100.0	271	89.4	32	10.6
1921.....	327	100.0	215	65.7	112	34.3
1922.....	357	100.0	248	69.5	109	30.5
1923.....	1,778	100.0	1,434	80.7	344	19.3
1924.....	1,956	100.0	1,671	85.4	285	14.6
1925.....	1,413	100.0	1,217	86.1	196	13.9
1926.....	2,820	100.0	2,557	90.7	263	9.3
1927.....	2,631	100.0	2,424	92.1	207	7.9
1928.....	1,671	100.0	1,563	93.5	108	6.5
1929.....	2,545	100.0	2,460	96.7	85	3.3
	Filipino females embarked at Honolulu					
Total.....	1,624	100.0	526	32.4	1,098	67.6
1920.....	4	100.0	1	25.0	3	75.0
1921.....	81	100.0	1	1.2	80	98.8
1922.....	66	100.0	9	13.6	57	86.4
1923.....	275	100.0	53	19.3	222	80.7
1924.....	216	100.0	44	20.4	172	79.6
1925.....	195	100.0	66	33.8	129	66.2
1926.....	366	100.0	189	51.6	177	48.4
1927.....	227	100.0	91	40.1	136	59.9
1928.....	117	100.0	44	37.6	73	62.4
1929.....	77	100.0	28	36.4	49	63.6

CHART 5

PERCENTAGES OF FILIPINO MALES, WHO EMBARKED AT HONOLULU AND WERE ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929, WHO WERE BORN IN THE PHILIPPINE AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Legend

Per cent
born in the
Philippines

Per cent
born in
Hawaii

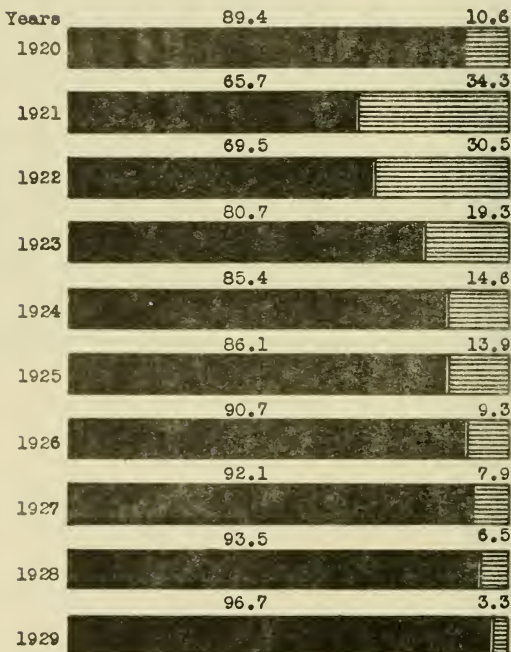
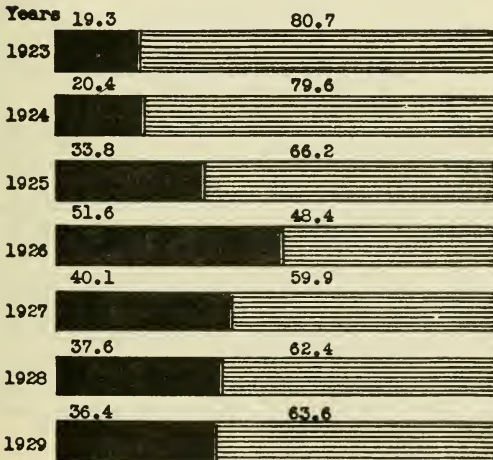


CHART 6

PERCENTAGES OF FILIPINO FEMALES, WHO EMBARKED AT HONOLULU AND WERE ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE SEVEN YEARS 1923 TO 1929, WHO WERE BORN IN THE PHILIPPINE AND HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Legend

Per cent born in the Philippines
 Per cent born in Hawaii



PREPONDERANCE OF MALES

One of the important characteristics of the Filipino migration to California is the great preponderance of males. This is shown in Tables 8 and 9, and in Charts 7 and 8, next presented. Of the 31,092 Philippine Islanders admitted into the State of California during the ten years 1920-1929, 29,013, or 93.3 per cent, were males and only 2079, or 6.7 per cent, were females. Of the total Filipinos admitted through the Port of San Francisco, during these ten years, 7.1 per cent were females and of the total admitted through the Port of Los Angeles, 4.8 per cent were females.

It will be observed (Table 8) that in 1923, when the invasion of Filipinos into California began, 304, or 12.5 per cent, of the 2426 admitted into California, were females. This proportion decreased to 3.2 per cent in 1929.

The numbers and percentages of increase or decrease in male and female Filipinos arriving from year to year, for the ten years 1920-1929, are exhibited in Table 9. An examination of this table shows that the highest number of Filipino females were admitted into the State of California in the year 1926. In that year the females were 437, or 21 per cent, of the total number of 2079 Filipino females admitted during the ten years. Since 1926, the numbers of Filipino females admitted decreased each year. Thus, in 1927, compared with 1926, there was a decrease of 159, or 36.4 per cent, in the number of Filipino female arrivals. In 1928, compared with 1927, the decrease in the number of Filipino female arrivals to California was 24.5 per cent, and in 1929, compared with 1928, this decrease was 11.9 per cent.

It was shown in Table 1 that in 1929 the number of Philippine Islanders admitted into the State of California was 753, or 14.9 per cent greater than in 1928. Table 9 shows that this increase was due to an increase in the arrivals of Filipino males, which offset the decrease in the arrivals of Filipino females referred to in the preceding paragraph. In 1929, compared with 1928, there was an increase of 778, or 16.1 per cent, in the arrivals of Filipino males into California.

During the ten years 1920 to 1929, there were admitted into the State of California 1395 Filipino males per 100 Filipino females admitted. This prevalence of males in the Filipino immigration becomes even more apparent when it is contrasted with the proportion of males to females in the total California population. Thus, in 1920, the number of males per 100 females in the total California population was 112.4. Putting it in other words, the ratio of arriving Filipino males to arriving Filipino females is 14 to 1, while the ratio of males to females in the total California population is 1.1 to 1.

TABLE 8. MALE AND FEMALE FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES: 1920 TO 1929, BY PORTS, BY SEXES, AND BY YEARS

Years	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
Admitted at the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles						
Total.....	31,092	100.0	29,013	93.3	2,079	6.7
1920.....	625	100.0	614	98.2	11	1.8
1921.....	685	100.0	590	86.1	95	13.9
1922.....	545	100.0	469	86.1	76	13.9
1923.....	2,428	100.0	2,122	87.5	304	12.5
1924.....	2,688	100.0	2,451	91.2	237	8.8
1925.....	2,491	100.0	2,245	90.1	246	9.9
1926.....	5,274	100.0	4,837	91.7	437	8.3
1927.....	5,521	100.0	5,243	95.0	278	5.0
1928.....	5,042	100.0	4,832	95.8	210	4.2
1929.....	5,795	100.0	5,610	96.8	185	3.2
Admitted at the port of San Francisco						
Total.....	25,579	100.0	23,765	92.9	1,814	7.1
1920.....	625	100.0	614	98.2	11	1.8
1921.....	685	100.0	590	86.1	95	13.9
1922.....	544	100.0	468	86.0	76	14.0
1923.....	2,156	100.0	1,862	86.4	294	13.6
1924.....	1,967	100.0	1,749	88.9	218	11.1
1925.....	2,184	100.0	1,952	89.4	232	10.6
1926.....	3,997	100.0	3,633	90.9	364	9.1
1927.....	4,319	100.0	4,124	95.5	195	4.5
1928.....	4,483	100.0	4,297	95.9	186	4.1
1929.....	4,619	100.0	4,476	96.9	143	3.1
Admitted at the port of Los Angeles						
Total.....	5,513	100.0	5,248	95.2	265	4.8
1920.....						
1921.....						
1922.....	1		1			
1923.....	270	100.0	260	96.3	10	3.7
1924.....	721	100.0	702	97.4	19	2.6
1925.....	307	100.0	293	95.4	14	4.6
1926.....	1,277	100.0	1,204	94.3	73	5.7
1927.....	1,202	100.0	1,119	93.1	83	6.9
1928.....	559	100.0	535	95.7	24	4.3
1929.....	1,176	100.0	1,134	96.4	42	3.6

CHART 7

PERCENTAGES MALES AND FEMALES WERE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929

Legend

■ Per cent
males of
total

▣ Per cent
females
of total



TABLE 9. INCREASES OR DECREASES IN THE NUMBERS OF MALE AND FEMALE FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES: 1920 TO 1929, BY SEXES, AND BY YEARS

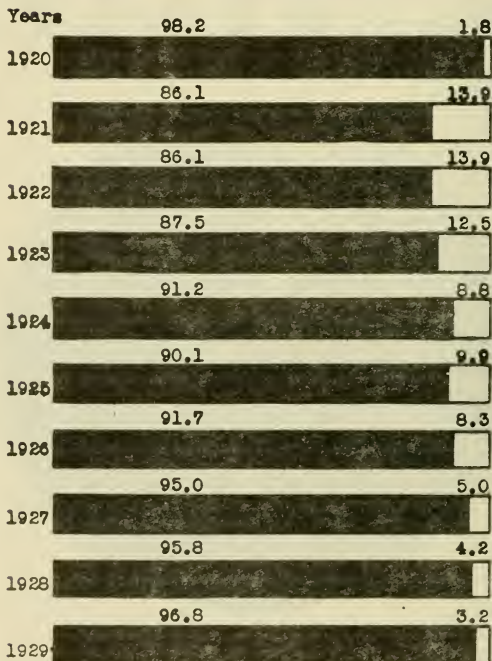
Years	Male Filipinos			Female Filipinos		
	Total number admitted	Increase or (—) decrease over the preceding year		Total number admitted	Increase or (—) decrease over the preceding year	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Total.....	29,013			2,079		
1920.....	614			11		
1921.....	590	—24	—3.9	95	84	763.6
1922.....	469	—121	—20.5	76	—19	—20.0
1923.....	2,122	1,653	352.5	304	228	300.0
1924.....	2,451	329	15.5	237	—67	—22.0
1925.....	2,245	—206	—8.4	246	9	3.8
1926.....	4,837	2,592	115.5	437	191	77.6
1927.....	5,243	406	8.4	278	—159	—36.4
1928.....	4,832	—411	—7.8	210	—68	—24.5
1929.....	5,610	778	16.1	185	—25	—11.9

CHART 8

PERCENTAGES WHICH THE MALE AND FEMALE FILIPINOS WERE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE TEN YEARS 1920 TO 1929, BY YEARS

Legend

Per cent males of total admitted
 Per cent females of total admitted



PREPONDERANCE OF YOUNG PERSONS

The age distribution of the Filipino males and females admitted into California during the five years 1925-1929, exhibited in Tables 10 and 11, and in Charts 9 and 10, shows a great preponderance of young persons among these immigrants.

Of the 31,092 Filipinos who entered California during the ten years 1920-1929, 24,123, or 77.6 per cent, entered during the five years 1925-1929. For this reason the age distribution data submitted for the latest five years of Filipino immigration into California may be considered representative of all Filipinos admitted during the ten years. It will be observed that of the 24,123 Filipinos, both sexes, 7846, or 32.5 per cent, were between 16 and 21 years of age; that 11,316, or 46.9 per cent, were between 22 and 29 years of age; and that 2837, or 11.8 per cent, were between 30 and 37 years of age.

As many as 20,353, or 84.4 per cent, of the 24,123 arrivals, during the 5 years considered, were under 30 years of age, and 3770, or 15.6 per cent, were over 30 years of age. Only 701, or 2.9 per cent of the total, were between 38 and 44 years of age, and 232, or 1 per cent of the total, were 45 years of age and over.

In the following tabulation the age distribution of the 24,123 Filipinos is compared with the age distribution of the total population of the State of California in 1920.

<i>Age groups.</i>	<i>Per cent of the 24,123 Filipinos</i>	<i>Per cent of the total popula- tion of Cali- fornia ⁽¹⁾</i>
Under 16 years.....	4.9	25.1
16 to 30 years.....	79.4	22.8
Under 30 years.....	84.3	47.9
30 to 44 years.....	14.7	25.6
Under 45 years.....	99.0	73.5
45 years and over.....	1.0	26.5

This tabulation reflects the difference between the age distribution of the Filipino immigrants and the age distribution of the total California population. It will be noted that while only 4.9 per cent of the Philippine Islanders arriving into California are under 16 years of age, 25.1 per cent of the total population of California are under 16 years of age; and, while 84.3 per cent of the Filipinos are under 30 years of age, only 47.9 per cent of the California population are under 30 years of age. Only 1 per cent of the Filipino arrivals are 45 years of age and over, but 26.5 per cent of the population of the state are 45 years of age and over.

Even allowing for possible slight discrepancies in the data due to the fact that the age distribution for the total population of California is for the year 1920, the preceding tabulation shows clearly the contrast between the age distribution of the arriving Filipinos and the total California population.

Further reference to Table 10 and Chart 9 shows the difference in the age distribution between the arriving Filipino males and females. These data show that the ages of the Filipino females are much lower

⁽¹⁾ United States Census, 1920, Vol. II, pp. 194-195.

than the ages of the Filipino males. Thus, while of the total males only 3.1 per cent were under 16 years of age, 35.3 per cent of the Filipino females were under 16 years of age. Of the total Filipino male arrivals, 36.3 per cent were under 22 years of age, but of the total Filipino female arrivals, 57.2 per cent were under 22 years of age.

The figures in Table 10 indicate that practically the same proportion of Filipino males and females were under 30 years of age. The percentage of males under 30 years was 84.3, and of females it was 85. Perhaps the most interesting fact revealed by the comparison between the ages of the male and female Filipinos is the disproportionate number of females under 16 years of age.

TABLE 10. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING FIVE CALENDAR YEARS: 1925 TO 1929, BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, AND BY PORTS

Age groups	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Total number admitted	Per cent of total	Number admitted	Per cent of total	Number admitted	Per cent of total
Admitted at the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles						
Total.....	24,123	100.0	22,767	100.0	1,356	100.0
Under 16 years.....	1,191	4.9	712	3.1	479	35.3
16 to 21 years.....	7,846	32.5	7,549	33.2	297	21.9
22 to 29 years.....	11,316	46.9	10,939	48.1	377	27.8
30 to 37 years.....	2,837	11.8	2,894	11.8	143	10.6
38 to 44 years.....	701	2.9	659	2.9	42	3.1
45 and over.....	232	1.0	214	.9	18	1.3
Admitted at the port of San Francisco						
Total.....	19,602	100.0	18,482	100.0	1,120	100.0
Under 16 years.....	1,028	5.2	612	3.3	416	37.1
16 to 21 years.....	6,861	35.0	6,606	35.7	255	22.8
22 to 29 years.....	8,676	44.3	8,387	45.4	289	25.8
30 to 37 years.....	2,267	11.6	2,160	11.7	107	9.6
38 to 44 years.....	587	3.0	549	3.0	38	3.4
45 and over.....	183	.9	168	.9	15	1.3
Admitted at the port of Los Angeles						
Total.....	4,521	100.0	4,285	100.0	236	100.0
Under 16 years.....	163	3.6	100	2.3	63	26.7
16 to 21 years.....	985	21.8	943	22.0	42	17.8
22 to 29 years.....	2,640	58.4	2,552	59.5	88	37.3
30 to 37 years.....	570	12.6	534	12.5	36	15.3
38 to 44 years.....	114	2.5	110	2.6	4	1.7
45 and over.....	49	1.1	46	1.1	3	1.2

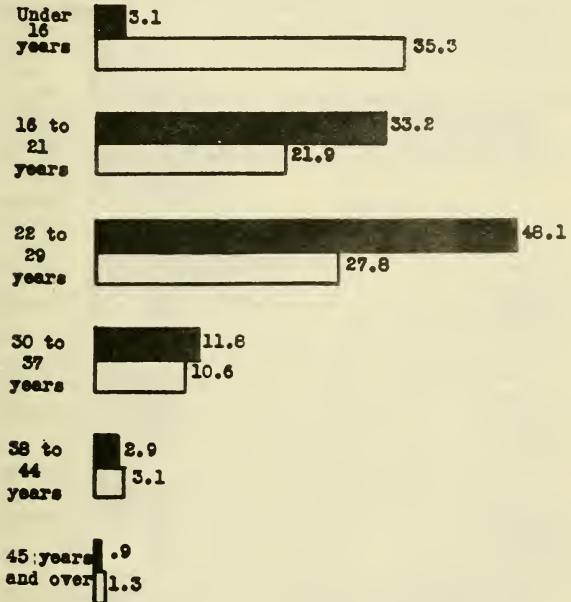
CHART 9

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE FILIPINO MALES AND FEMALES ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1925 TO 1929

LEGEND

Per cent males in each age group
 Per cent females in each age group

Age Groups



In Table 11 and Chart 10 the age distribution of the Philippine Islanders reaching California is compared with the age distribution of immigrant alien Mexicans and of the total immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans, admitted into the United States from 1925 to 1929. A perusal of these figures shows that the age distribution of Mexican and non-Mexican alien immigrants is nearly the same, but that the age distribution of the Filipinos differs from that of the alien immigrants. It will be noticed, for instance, that of the immigrant alien Mexicans 16 per cent, and that of the immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans, 16.3 per cent, are under 16 years of age, but that of the Filipinos, 4.9 per cent are under 16 years of age.

It will be observed, further, that while of the immigrant alien Mexicans, 71 per cent, and of the immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans, 70.3 per cent are under 30 years of age, 84.3 per cent of the Filipino immigrants are less than 30 years old. These data stress the fact that the Filipinos reaching California are preponderantly young persons and that among them the preponderance of younger persons, though not children, is greater, in proportion, than in the total population of California, or than among immigrant aliens admitted into the United States.

TABLE 11. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF 1925 TO 1929, COMPARED WITH THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANT MEXICANS, AND ALIEN IMMIGRANTS, EXCLUSIVE OF MEXICANS, ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAME FIVE YEARS

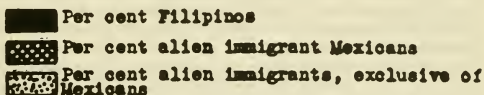
Classes of immigrants	Annual average admitted during 1925 to 1929*		
	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative
Filipinos	4,82 ^c	100.0	-----
Under 16 years	238	4.9	4.9
16 to 21 years	1,569	32.5	37.4
22 to 29 years	2,263	46.9	84.3
30 to 37 years	567	11.8	96.1
38 to 44 years	140	2.9	99.0
45 and over	46	1.0	100.0
Immigrant alien Mexicans	47,705	100.0	-----
Under 16 years	7,619	16.0	16.0
16 to 21 years	10,593	22.2	38.2
22 to 29 years	15,663	32.8	71.0
30 to 37 years	6,925	14.5	85.5
38 to 44 years	3,501	7.4	92.9
45 and over	3,405	7.1	100.0
Total immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans	256,477	100.0	-----
Under 16 years	41,855	16.3	16.3
16 to 21 years	60,361	23.5	39.8
22 to 29 years	78,356	30.5	70.3
30 to 37 years	35,503	13.9	84.2
38 to 44 years	16,280	6.4	90.6
45 and over	24,122	9.4	100.0

*For Filipinos the average is for 5 calendar years ended December 31, 1929; while for the aliens the average is for 5 fiscal years ended June 30, 1929.

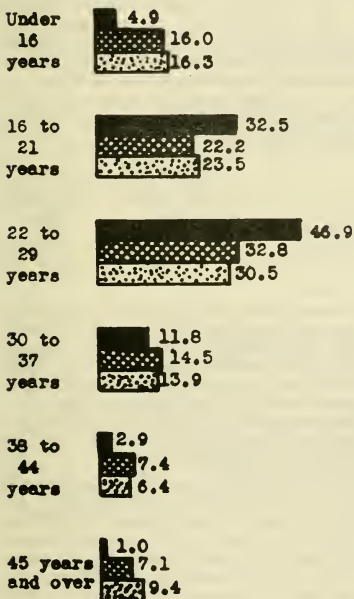
CHART 10

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1925 TO 1929 COMPARED WITH THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANT MEXICANS AND ALIEN IMMIGRANTS (EXCLUSIVE OF MEXICANS) ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAME FIVE YEARS

LEGEND



Age Groups



PREPONDERANCE OF SINGLE PERSONS

The data presented in Tables 12 and 13, and in Chart 11, relate to the marital condition of the Filipinos who were admitted into California during the five years from 1925 to 1929. These data are not shown by ages, but it was shown in Table 10 that only 4.9 per cent of all Filipinos were under 16 years of age; that of the male Filipinos, 3.1 per cent, and of the female Filipinos, 35.3 per cent, were under 16 years of age. In view of these small proportions of the total and of the male Filipinos under 16 years of age, the percentages of single, married, and widowed among the Filipino arrivals may be compared with the corresponding percentages for the California population for persons 15 years of age and over.

In 1920, of the total male population of California 15 years of age and over, 38.2 per cent were single, 54.6 per cent were married, and 4.8 per cent were divorced. Of the females in the total California population, 27.9 per cent were single, 60.6 per cent were married, and 12.2 per cent were widowed.⁽⁴⁾ But of the total male Filipinos reaching California during the five years 1925-1929, 78.6 per cent were single, 21.3 per cent were married, and one-tenth of 1 per cent were widowed, and of the total female Filipinos, 55.8 per cent were single, 43.4 per cent were married, and eight-tenths of 1 per cent were widowed.

The marital condition of the total population of California, regardless of age groups, is compared in the following tabulation with the marital condition of the Philippine Islanders:

<i>Marital condition</i>	<i>Per cent of total California population in 1920</i>	<i>Per cent of Filipino arrivals 1925-1929</i>
Total -----	100.0	100.0
Single -----	47.9	77.3
Married -----	43.7	22.5
Widowed -----	6.7	.2
Divorced and not reported -----	1.7	none

The foregoing tabulation shows, clearly, the preponderance of single persons among the Filipinos, as compared with the total California population. While in the total population of California 47.9 per cent are single, among the arriving Islanders this proportion is 77.3. That this difference is not entirely due to the age distribution of the Filipino arrivals compared with the total California population was shown in a preceding paragraph, in which the marital condition of male Filipinos was compared with the marital condition of males 15 years of age and over in the total California population as of 1920.

Further examination of Table 12 shows that most of the married Filipinos arriving into California come here without their wives. It will be seen that of the 22,767 Filipino male arrivals during the five years 1925 to 1929, 4849 were married, but that only 588 married Filipino females reached California during this period. Assuming that these married Filipino female arrivals are the wives of married Filipino male arrivals, it would appear that only 12.1 per cent of the married Filipino males bring their wives with them.

⁽⁴⁾ United States Census, 1920, Vol. II, p. 398.

In Table 13, and Chart 11, the marital condition of the Filipinos is compared with the marital condition of immigrant alien Mexicans and total immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans. These data also show the prevalence of single persons among the Filipinos as compared with other immigrants admitted into the United States. During the five years 1925-1929, the average annual number of immigrant alien Mexicans legally admitted into the United States was 47,705. Of this total, 55.1 per cent were single, 40.6 per cent were married, and 4.2 per cent were widowed. The corresponding percentages for the Filipino arrivals were, as shown in Table 13, 77.3 per cent single, 22.5 per cent married, and two-tenths of 1 per cent widowed. Among the aliens, exclusive of Mexicans, the proportion single was greater than among the Mexicans but was lower than among the Filipinos. Similarly, among the aliens, exclusive of Mexicans, the proportion married was lower than among the Mexicans but was higher than among the Filipinos.

These data, therefore, show that there are more single persons and less married persons among the Filipino arrivals than among immigrant alien Mexicans, or among immigrant aliens, exclusive of Mexicans.

TABLE 13. MARITAL CONDITION OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE PORTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES DURING FIVE CALENDAR YEARS: 1925 TO 1929, BY SEXES, AND BY PORTS

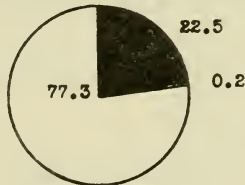
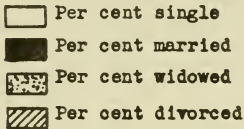
Marital condition*	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	Total number admitted	Per cent distribution	Number admitted	Per cent distribution	Number admitted	Per cent distribution
Admitted at the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles						
Total.....	24,123	100.0	22,767	100.0	1,356	100.0
Single.....	18,641	77.3	17,884	78.6	757	55.8
Married.....	5,437	22.5	4,849	21.3	588	43.4
Widowed.....	45	.2	34	.1	11	.8
Admitted at the port of San Francisco						
Total.....	19,602	100.0	18,482	100.0	1,120	100.0
Single.....	14,996	76.5	14,356	77.7	640	57.1
Married.....	4,569	23.3	4,098	22.2	471	42.1
Widowed.....	37	.2	28	.1	9	.8
Admitted at the port of Los Angeles						
Total.....	4,521	100.0	4,285	100.0	236	100.0
Single.....	3,645	80.6	3,528	82.3	117	49.6
Married.....	868	19.2	751	17.5	117	49.6
Widowed.....	8	.2	6	.2	2	.8

*No divorced.

CHART 11

MARITAL CONDITION OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1925 TO 1929 COMPARED WITH THE MARITAL CONDITION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANT MEXICANS AND ALIEN IMMIGRANTS (EXCLUSIVE OF MEXICANS) ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAME FIVE YEARS

Legend



Filipinos

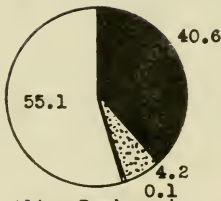
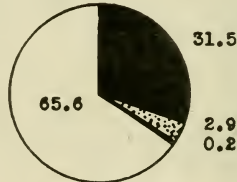
Alien Immigrant
MexicansAlien Immigrants
Exclusive of Mexicans

TABLE 13. MARITAL CONDITION OF FILIPINOS ADMITTED INTO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF 1925 TO 1929, COMPARED WITH THE MARITAL CONDITION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANT MEXICANS, AND ALIEN IMMIGRANTS, EXCLUSIVE OF MEXICANS, ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAME FIVE YEARS

Marital condition	Immigrant aliens admitted during the five years of 1925 to 1929*				Filipinos admitted during the five years of 1925 to 1929	
	Total aliens, exclusive of Mexicans		Alien Mexicans		Annual average	Per cent distribution
	Annual average	Per cent distribution	Annual average	Per cent distribution		
Total.....	256,477	100.0	47,705	100.0	4,825	100.0
Single.....	168,261	65.6	26,271	55.1	3,728	77.3
Married.....	80,226	31.3	19,388	40.6	1,088	22.5
Widowed.....	7,400	2.9	2,018	4.2	9	.2
Divorced.....	590	.2	29	.1	-----	-----

*For Filipinos the average is for 5 calendar years ended December 31, 1929; while for the aliens the average is for 5 fiscal years ended June 30, 1929.

EMIGRATION OF FILIPINOS

In the foregoing tables are included only data relating to Filipino immigration into California, but data relating to Filipinos leaving California have not been thus far presented. An attempt was made to secure as precise information on the numbers of Filipinos departing from California for foreign ports, as was secured for arriving Filipinos, but a cursory examination of the official records soon disclosed that very few Filipinos were leaving the state during the years prior to 1929. Because of the small numbers leaving California, it was decided that the work involved in tabulating the data on emigration was too laborious and onerous to justify its continuance.

Since July, 1929, the United States immigration authorities at Angel Island have been counting the emigrating Filipinos. The following tabulation shows this count:

Filipinos emigrating from Port of San Francisco

1929	Debarked at Manila and foreign ports	Debarked at Honolulu	Total
July.....	45	18	63
August.....	98	14	112
September.....	30	5	35
October.....	180	6	186
November.....	96	2	98
December.....	193	26	219
Total.....	642	71	713

In addition to 713 Filipinos who left California through the Port of San Francisco during these six months, 160 Filipinos departed from California through the Port of Los Angeles during the same period. The latter figure was furnished by the Inspector in Charge of the San Pedro Substation of District No. 31 of the United States Immigration Service, who also began keeping records of emigrating Filipinos since

July, 1929. These figures seem to indicate that in the middle of 1929 there began a noticeable emigration of Filipinos, but they do not furnish adequate information on the subject of Filipino emigration.

Fortunately, other data available on this subject from "Figures Compiled for the Senate Committee on Immigration," published by the Commonwealth Club of California, give some indication as to the number of departing Filipinos.⁽⁵⁾ According to these figures, which are given in round numbers, 2600 Filipinos left continental United States during the nine years 1920 to 1928, inclusive. Of this total 600 departed for Hawaii and 2000 departed for the Philippines. These data do not show how many Filipinos departed from California and from other parts of the United States.

If it be true that 2600 Filipinos left the United States during the nine years 1920-1928, the average annual number of emigrating Filipinos has been 289, or about 2890 during the ten years 1920-1929. It is known that during the last six months of 1929, 713 Filipinos left California for foreign ports, and that the estimate of 289 Filipino emigrants for the year 1929, for the United States, is inadequate. If it should be assumed that the number who left the United States during the year 1929 was twice the number leaving California during the last six months of 1929, the number of emigrants in that year would be 1426. This number, when added to the 2600 Filipino emigrants, said to have left the United States during the nine years 1920-1928, gives a total of 4026 Filipino emigrants from the United States for the ten years 1920-1929. It would perhaps be a good guess to say that between one-half to three-fourths of the 4026 Filipinos had left the United States from California, in which case the number of Filipinos emigrating from California would be from 2000 to 3000.

NUMBER OF FILIPINOS IN CALIFORNIA

From the data presented in this report, it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate as to the number of Filipinos now residing in the State of California. To make such an estimate it would be necessary to know (1) how many Filipinos were in the state prior to 1920, (2) how many have come into California since 1920 from other states in the Union (3) how many Filipinos have left the state to take up permanent residence in other states, (4) how many have left the United States for foreign ports, and, finally, (5) the mortality among Filipinos since 1920.

According to the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce, there were in 1910 only 160 Filipinos in the United States, and in 1920 this number was 5603.⁽⁶⁾ The census data, however, do not show the states in which the Filipinos were residing when the decennial enumerations were made. This bulletin shows that during 1920-1929, 31,092 Filipinos were admitted into California through the Ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles, but no data are available as to the numbers of Filipinos who come into California from other ports, especially from Seattle, which is another important port of entry of

⁽⁵⁾ See "Filipino Immigration, Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California," Vol. XXIV, No. 7, San Francisco, November 5, 1929, p. 312.

⁽⁶⁾ United States Census, 1910, Vol. 1, p. 126, and United States Census of 1920, Vol. III, p. 11.

Filipinos into the United States.⁽⁷⁾ Undoubtedly many Filipinos are also admitted into the United States from Canada, and some are admitted from Mexico.

It is known that many Filipinos are transported from California to other states to work in the harvesting of beets, but these Filipinos are returned to California, free of charge, at the end of the beet season. Still, it is likely that some of the Filipinos who leave for other states to work in the beets do not return to this state.

In view of the fact that most of the Filipino arrivals in California, as shown, are young people, the mortality factor is relatively unimportant in estimating the number in California, but, in the absence of accurate information as to interstate migrations of the newcomers, and as to the number who were here prior to 1920, no reliable estimate can be made of the number in California at the present time.

Owing to the lack of these essential facts, only a rough approximation, or guess, may be ventured. There is no way of making a safe guess, but one may simply ignore the factors of interstate migrations and arrivals into California from other ports of entry, and assume further that the emigration of Filipinos from California for foreign ports, or to other states, is offset by the numbers of Filipinos who come into California from other states or from other ports of entry in the United States. These unfounded, but not altogether impossible assumptions, would lead us to the conclusion that the number of Filipinos now in California is between 31,000 and 34,000; roughly, the number of arrivals into California from 1920 to 1929, plus about half the number in the United States in 1920.

⁽⁷⁾ The United States Commissioner of Immigration at Seattle, Washington, furnished the following information regarding the number of Filipinos admitted into the United States through that port:

<i>Periods</i>	<i>Filipinos admitted</i>
Jan. 1, 1926 to June 30, 1926-----	1,860
July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927-----	4,438
July 1, 1927 to Dec. 31, 1927-----	886
Jan. 1, 1928 to Dec. 31, 1928-----	2,192
Jan. 1, 1929 to Dec. 31, 1929-----	5,787
Jan. 1, 1930 to Feb. 28, 1930-----	1,198

OCCUPATIONS AND WAGE RATES

Hotel, Restaurant, and Domestic Occupations.

Like other immigrant groups, the Filipinos come to California to find work at better wages. The desire to secure better working and living conditions is undoubtedly the principal reason for the influx of Filipinos into the United States. Upon reaching California, the Islanders are frequently met by their own countrymen who are in the business of furnishing Filipino labor to employers who hire Oriental help.

In California, as will be seen below, the Filipinos engage in various agricultural occupations; also in domestic and personal service occupations, such as bed makers, bell boys, bus boys, cooks, dishwashers, door boys, drivers, gardeners, hall boys, house cleaners, janitors, kitchen helpers, pantrymen, and many other similar occupations pursued in hotels, restaurants, and homes. For jobs in agricultural work Filipinos are dependent upon labor contractors, described in a subsequent section of this report, but for hotel and domestic jobs they are largely dependent upon private fee-charging employment agencies. The employment agencies which specialize in furnishing white help to hotels, restaurants, and homes do not encourage Filipino applicants for employment. Usually when patrons of these agencies call for Filipino help, in lieu of white help, these agencies get in touch with fee-charging employment agencies which specialize in furnishing Oriental labor, and with whom they split the fees which the Filipino workers pay for their jobs.⁽⁸⁾

There are at the present time nine fee-charging employment agencies in California which specialize in furnishing Filipino labor to hotels, restaurants, and in domestic occupations. Six of these agencies are operated by Filipinos and three are operated by Japanese who are now furnishing Filipino labor instead of Japanese and Chinese help. According to two of these Japanese employment agents, "the Chinese are getting older, and are no longer considered desirable workers."

For temporary jobs, these agencies charge from 25 cents to 10 per cent of the total amount earned, usually provided the total amount of the fee does not exceed 10 per cent of the first full month's wages. From ten to twenty-five cents is usually charged for jobs lasting only one-half day or a day. On the other hand, for permanent hotel and domestic jobs, applicants pay as high as ten dollars.⁽⁹⁾

During 1929 the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations temporarily suspended the licenses of two Filipino employment agencies for accepting registration fees from applicants for employment, which is a violation of the state law regulating private employment agencies. The explanation offered by these employment agents was that the "Filipino boys" were so

⁽⁸⁾ The California law regulating private employment agencies prohibits the splitting of fees between employment agents and superintendents or foremen, but it is legal for licensed employment agencies to divide fees obtained from successful applicants for employment.

⁽⁹⁾ The California law regulating private employment agencies defines a permanent job as one which lasts ninety days or more.

eager to get jobs that they insisted upon depositing money to make sure that they would be remembered when jobs became available.

In their dependence upon private employment agencies for their jobs, the Filipinos are no different from many other workers. It may be stated as a fact that the fee-charging employment agencies which specialize in hotel and domestic jobs for white workers are feeling the competition of the Oriental employment agencies which specialize in furnishing hotel and domestic jobs for Filipinos.

In Tables 14 to 18, and in Charts 12 and 13, are shown the wage rates of 1392 jobs sold to Filipinos by Filipino employment agencies during 1929. Accurate data showing the exact wages at which Filipinos were hired was secured by means of special reports furnished by five such employment agencies. A summary of the data included in these tables is presented below:

	<i>Total jobs tabulated</i>	<i>Average wage rates</i>
Hourly wage rates-----	97	\$0.55
With board only-----	17	.51
Without room or board-----	80	.57
Daily wage rates-----	34	\$2.89
With board only-----	25	2.69
Without room and board-----	9	3.44
Weekly wage rates-----	503	\$15.94
With room and board-----	94	11.20
With room only-----	46	17.71
With board only-----	288	16.96
Without room or board-----	75	18.11
Monthly wage rates-----	758	\$67.40
With room and board-----	492	66.68
With room only-----	108	51.39
With board only-----	90	86.76
Without room and board-----	68	73.82

An attempt was made to get information that would show the wage rates at which Americans and others were placed in hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations. It developed that reliable data could not be secured, for the reason that there was no way of ascertaining whether the occupations were comparable. The wage rates paid to white cooks, for instance, vary considerably, depending upon their experience and the sizes of the places where they may be hired. The wage rates also vary with the differences in the number of hours the cooks are obliged to work and with the kind of rooms and board they receive. The same observations apply to other occupations.

In order to secure comparable data as to the relative expensiveness of white and Filipino labor, it would be necessary to secure data on wage rates paid by the same employers for the same kind of work formerly performed by whites and now done by Filipinos. Such an investigation was found impracticable at the present time, but from information secured from private employment agencies, it appears that the Filipino workers are preferred by many employers largely because

they are considered more tractable and more willing to put up with longer hours, poorer board and poorer lodging facilities. In other words, where a white worker might feel restive and disgruntled because of bad working conditions, the Filipino immigrant is satisfied to stay on the job "without kicking."

TABLE 14. HOURLY AND DAILY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE HOURLY AND DAILY WAGE RATES, OF 131 FILIPINOS HIRED IN 1929 THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY OCCUPATIONS

Occupations	Total		With board only		Without room or board	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
Hourly wage rates						
Total.....	97	\$0.55	17	\$0.51	80	\$0.57
Bell boy.....	1	.50			1	.50
Bus boys.....	5	.55	4	.56	1	.50
Cook.....	1	1.00			1	1.00
Dishwashers.....	7	.50	5	.50	2	.50
House boys.....	4	.54			4	.54
House cleaners.....	62	.57	1	.50	61	.57
Janitors.....	6	.53			6	.53
Kitchen helpers.....	4	.50	2	.50	2	.50
Waiters.....	7	.51	5	.50	2	.55
Daily wage rates						
Total.....	34	\$2.89	25	\$2.69	9	\$3.44
Bus boys.....	8	2.58	7	2.59	1	2.50
Cook.....	1	3.50	1	3.50		
Dishwashers.....	11	2.27	10	2.20	1	3.00
House boys.....	3	4.00			3	4.00
Houseworker.....	1	4.00			1	4.00
Janitors.....	3	3.00	1	3.00	2	3.00
Kitchen helpers.....	2	3.00	2	3.00		
Pantry man.....	1	4.00	1	4.00		
Porters.....	2	3.25	2	3.25		
Waiter.....	1	4.00	1	4.00		
Laborer.....	1	3.50			1	3.50

TABLE 18. WEEKLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES, OF 908 FILIPINOS HIRED IN 1939 THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY OCCUPATIONS

Occupations	Weekly wage rates											
	Total		With room and board		With room only		With board only		Without room and board			
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average		
Total.....	503	\$15.94	94	\$11.20	46	\$17.71	288	\$16.96	75	\$18.11		
Baker's helper.....	1	18.00							1	18.00		
Bed maker.....	1	15.00			1	15.00			2	17.00		
Bell boys.....	28	15.09					28	15.09				
Bus boy.....	1	16.00					1	16.00				
Bus boy and dishwasher.....	1	15.00					1	15.00				
Bus boy and porter.....	1	16.00							1	16.00		
Chamber boy.....	1	16.00										
Cooks.....	23	20.19	16	17.84			7	25.57				
Cook and house boy.....	1	15.00	1	15.00								
Cooks and houseworkers.....	6	15.91	5	16.40			1	12.50				
Dishwashers.....	191	16.11	9	14.22	5	15.00	177	16.24				
Dishwasher and porter.....	1	16.00					1	16.00				
Drivers.....	2	16.50	1	15.00			1	18.00				
Driver and house boy.....	1	15.00					1	15.00				
Drivers and houseworkers.....	2	32.50	1	40.00			1	25.00				
Elevator boys.....	5	17.00					1	14.00				
Gardener.....	1	30.00	1	30.00					4	17.75		
General helpers.....	7	15.64					7	15.64				
House boys.....	57	9.54	41	7.83	4	14.12	4	10.37				
Houseworkers.....	6	11.00	4	8.75					8	14.12		
House man.....	1	20.00							2	15.50		
Janitors.....	75	18.39	1	15.00	32	17.72						
Janitor and driver.....	1	25.00	1	25.00					42	18.98		
Kitchen helpers.....	19	17.50	1	12.50			15	18.47				
Laborer.....	1	8.00					1	8.00				
Pantry men.....	8	21.50					8	21.50				
Porters.....	45	18.37	1	20.00			33	17.62				
Pot washer.....	1	17.00					1	17.00				
School boys.....	12	5.83	12	5.83								
Waiter.....	1	14.00	1	14.00								
Window cleaner.....	1	10.00							1	10.00		

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TABLE 16. MONTHLY WAGE RATES, AND AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE RATES, OF 786 FILIPINOS HIRED IN 1939 THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY OCCUPATIONS


Occupations	Monthly wage rates											
	Total		With room and board		With room only		With board only		Without room and board			
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average		
Total.....	758	\$67.40	492	\$66.68	108	\$51.39	90	\$46.76	68	\$73.82		
Baker.....	1	125.00	1	125.00								
Bed makers.....	9	59.44	8	57.50					1	75.00		
Bell boys.....	7	70.71	1	40.00	4	76.25			2	75.00		
Bell boy and porter.....	1	40.00	1	40.00								
Bus boys.....	24	46.67	18	47.50			6	44.17				
Bus boys and porters.....	2	40.00					2	40.00				
Butlers.....	10	96.00	10	96.00								
Coc.....	141	85.52	129	85.54			11	98.64	1	80.00		
Cooks and house boys.....	2	45.00	1	50.00			1	40.00				
Cooks and houseworkers.....	33	76.08	33	76.08								
Dishwashers.....	94	59.14	53	55.48			40	63.37	1	80.00		
Door boys.....	2	47.50			1	50.00			1	45.00		
Drivers.....	13	79.61	13	79.61								
Drivers and cooks.....	15	87.00	15	87.00								
Drivers and house boys.....	4	65.00	4	65.00								
Drivers and houseworkers.....	11	73.64	10	70.50			1	110.00				
Elevator boys.....	6	60.83			2	50.00	1	55.00	3	70.00		
Elevator and bell boy.....	1	55.00			1	55.00						
Gardener.....	1	90.00	1	90.00								
General helpers.....	11	51.82	10	51.00								
Hall boy.....	1	40.00					1	60.00				
Hotel boy.....	1	90.00					1	40.00				
House boys.....	94	55.21	69	51.00	8	61.98	3	90.00	14	72.86		
House girls.....	2	47.50	12	47.50								
House men.....	18	60.33	12	56.18	3	56.67			2	95.00		
Houseworkers.....	16	62.81	17	52.80	6	71.67	1	65.00	2	70.00		
Janitors.....	125	68.20	19	53.53	75	70.27			31	70.97		
Janitor and driver.....	1	100.00			1	100.00						
Kitchen helpers.....	14	53.00	9	54.44			5	56.00				
Maid.....	1	70.00	1	70.00								
Niess men.....	4	50.00	4	50.00								
Night man.....	1	25.00			1	25.00						
Pantry men.....	5	96.00					5	96.00				
Porters.....	24	68.75	5	56.00	6	62.50	4	62.50	9	82.78		
School boys.....	9	26.67	9	26.67								
Silver boy.....	1	50.00	1	50.00								
Silver washer.....	1	60.00					1	60.00				
Tray boys.....	2	52.50	2	52.50								
Waiter.....	1	80.00	1	80.00								
Waitress.....	42	58.81	35	57.14								
Waiter and house boy.....	1	65.00	1	65.00			6	64.17	1	85.00		
Waiters and houseworkers.....	1	67.50	6	67.50								

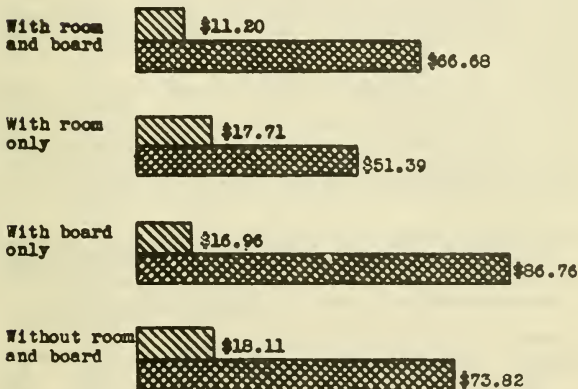
CHART .2

AVERAGE WEEKLY AND MONTHLY WAGE RATES PAID TO FILIPINOS HIRED IN 1929 IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS, THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LEGEND

 Average weekly wage rates

 Average monthly wage rates



The actual monthly wage rates, with room and board, of 492 Filipinos in various hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations are exhibited in Table 17, and in Chart 13.

It will be observed that 59, or 12 per cent, of the 492 jobs were at less than \$50 per month; 21.6 per cent were hired at \$50 per month; 18.9 per cent were hired at \$60 per month; and 13 per cent at \$75 per month. Putting it in other words, of the 492 Filipinos hired at the various monthly rates shown, 54.3 per cent were hired at \$60 or less; 75.3 per cent were hired at \$75 or less, and only 11.7 per cent were hired at \$100 to \$150 per month.

Table 18 shows actual monthly wage rates, with room and board, for 129 Filipino cooks, 53 dishwashers, and 75 janitors. Of the 129 cooks, 19.4 per cent received \$70 or less; 26.4 per cent were paid \$75; 10.1 per cent were paid \$80, and 18.6 per cent were paid \$100.

The cumulative percentage column in Table 18 shows that of the 129 cooks, 45.8 per cent received between \$50 and \$75 per month, and that 54.2 per cent received between \$80 and \$150 per month. However, only 11.6 per cent of the 129 cooks were paid between \$115 to \$150 per month.

The same table shows that the monthly wage rates, with room and board, of 53 dishwashers varied from \$35 to \$75 per month. Twenty-two, or 41.4 per cent, of the dishwashers were paid \$50 per month, and 39.6 per cent were paid \$60 per month. It will be noted further that 28, or 52.8 per cent, of the 53 dishwashers were paid \$50 or less per month.

Further perusal of Table 18 reveals the monthly wage rates, with room and board, of 75 Filipino janitors. It will be observed that the wage rates of these janitors vary from \$25 to \$125 per month. Seventeen, or 22.7 per cent, of these janitors were paid between \$25 to \$50 per month, and 43, or 57.4 per cent, received between \$55 and \$80 per month. Only 15 of the 75 Filipino janitors were paid between \$85 and \$125 per month.

TABLE 17. ACTUAL MONTHLY WAGE RATES, WITH ROOM AND BOARD, OF 492 FILIPINOS HIRED IN 1929, IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS, THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

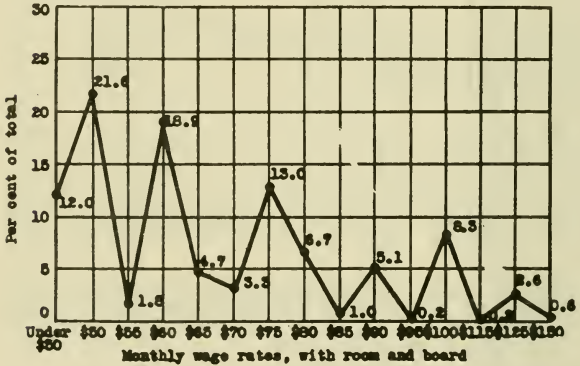
Actual monthly wage rates, with room and board	Number of Filipinos	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative
Total.....	492	100.0	-----
Under \$50.....	59	12.0	12.0
50.....	106	21.6	33.6
55.....	9	1.8	35.4
60.....	93	18.9	54.3
65.....	23	4.7	59.0
70.....	16	3.3	62.3
75.....	64	13.0	75.3
80.....	33	6.7	82.0
85.....	5	1.0	83.0
90.....	25	5.1	88.1
95.....	1	.2	88.3
100.....	41	8.3	96.6
115.....	1	.2	96.8
125.....	13	2.6	99.4
150.....	3	.6	100.0

TABLE 16. ACTUAL MONTHLY WAGE RATES, WITH ROOM AND BOARD, AND WITH ROOM ONLY, OF 139 COOKS, 48 DISHWASHERS, AND 75 JANITORS HIRED IN 1929 THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, BY OCCUPATIONS

Actual monthly wage rates	With room and board						With room only		
	Cooks			Dishwashers			Janitors		
	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative
Totals.....	139	100.0		53	100.0		75	100.0	
\$25.....							1	1.3	1.3
30.....							2	2.7	4.0
35.....							1	1.3	5.3
40.....				2	3.8	3.8	3	4.0	9.3
45.....				2	3.8	7.6			
50.....	5	3.9	3.9	22	41.4	11.4	10	13.4	22.7
55.....									
60.....	9	7.0	10.9	21	39.6	52.8	1	1.3	24.0
65.....	9	7.0	17.9	1	1.9	92.4	5	6.7	30.7
70.....	2	1.5	19.4	1	1.9	94.3	5	6.7	37.4
75.....	34	26.4	45.8	1	1.9	96.2	4	5.3	42.7
80.....	13	10.1	55.9	2	3.8	100.0	18	24.0	66.7
85.....	2	1.5	57.4				10	13.4	80.1
90.....	15	11.6	69.0				3	4.0	84.1
95.....	1	.8	69.8				7	9.3	93.4
100.....	24	18.6	88.4						
110.....							3	4.0	97.4
115.....	1	.8	89.2				1	1.3	98.7
125.....	12	9.3	98.5						
150.....	2	1.6	100.0				1	1.3	100.0

CHART 13

MONTHLY WAGE RATES, WITH ROOM AND BOARD, OF 492 FILIPINOS HIRED IN 1929 IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND DOMESTIC OCCUPATIONS THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES



Agricultural Occupations.

Filipinos are used extensively in agricultural work throughout the State of California. The camp inspectors of the Division of Housing and Sanitation of the Department of Industrial Relations made a special enumeration of the kind of work done by Filipinos who were found in the agricultural camps visited by them in 1928. They also noted the wage rates paid to Filipinos in the various occupations.

The following tabulation shows the counties visited by the camp inspectors and the kind of work at which Filipinos were engaged:

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Occupations of Filipinos</i>
Alameda -----	General ranch laborers
Butte -----	Harvesting rice Picking peaches
Contra Costa -----	Asparagus cutters and washers Fruit pickers Sugar beet laborers
Glenn -----	General ranch laborers
Imperial -----	Grape pickers Melon pickers Tomato pickers
Kern -----	General farm laborers Grape pickers Other fruit pickers
Monterey -----	Thinning and harvesting lettuce
Sacramento -----	Asparagus cutters and washers Asparagus sorters Grape pickers Pear pickers
San Joaquin -----	Asparagus cutters Grape pickers Celery planting
San Luis Obispo -----	Laborers on vegetable ranches
Santa Barbara -----	Laborers on vegetable ranches Irrigators Cooks
Santa Rosa -----	Hop pickers
Solano -----	Apricot pickers and cutters Asparagus cutters and washers Cherry pickers
Sonoma -----	Hop pickers
Stanislaus -----	Grape pickers Peach pickers and laborers
Sutter -----	Asparagus cutters Beet hoers
Yolo -----	Beet hoers Lettuce harvesters

In Table 19 are shown the piece rates paid to 216 Filipinos in miscellaneous agricultural work. Thus, 16 laborers in Butte County were paid \$1.20 per acre for harvesting rice, and 15 peach pickers were paid at the rate of 5 to 8 cents per box. In Imperial County 27 tomato pickers were paid at the rate of 8 cents per box, and 14 melon pickers were paid at the rate of 14 cents per crate, while 25 other melon pickers, on another ranch, were receiving 15 cents per crate. On a Santa Barbara vegetable ranch the camp inspectors noted 1 Filipino cook at \$75 per month, and 2 foremen at \$150 per month. Twelve hop pickers in Santa Rosa County, and 9 in Sonoma County were paid at the rate of \$1 per hundredweight. In Yolo County 63 beet hoers were noted who were working at the rate of \$5.50 per acre.

The *hourly* wage rates for 708 farm laborers living in the various agricultural camps, visited by the camp inspectors, are presented in Table 20. Of these 708 Filipinos, 30, or 4.3 per cent, were noted as receiving between "30 to 40 cents per hour"; 266, or 37.6 per cent, were working at 35 cents per hour, and 337, or 47.6 per cent, were being paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour. Only 20, or 2.8 per cent, of the 708 Filipino agricultural laborers were working at the rates of 45 to 50 cents per hour.

The *daily* wage rates of 206 Filipino fruit pickers are exhibited in Table 21. Of the 206 laborers, 31, or 15 per cent, were being paid at the rate of \$3 per day; 93, or 45.2 per cent of the total, were being paid at the rate of \$3.50 per day, and 82, or 39.8 per cent of the 206 laborers, worked for \$4 per day.

In Table 22 are presented figures showing the actual daily wage rates at which 135 Filipinos were hired from a Filipino employment agency during 1929. Seventy-eight of these Filipinos were hired to work at the rate of \$3.75 per day, and 45 were hired at the rate of \$5 per day. It will be observed also that 11 out of the 135 fruit pickers were hired at rates ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

The wage data presented in Tables 19-22, inclusive, are indicative of the wide differences existing in wage rates paid to agricultural workers. These rates frequently depend upon the quality and volume of the crop to be harvested. For instance, if there is a bumper fruit crop to be picked, the workers are willing to work for lower piece rates, because they can earn more wages during the day than they would earn harvesting a poor crop at higher piece rates. The ready availability or lack of workers in a given locality affects the wage rates which the growers, or owners of the ranches, are willing to pay. The daily wage rates are, of course, also influenced by the number of hours per day the laborers are called upon to work.

Still another factor influencing wage rates is the time of the season when the laborers are hired. In the picking of cantaloupes, for instance, it sometimes becomes necessary for a grower to secure extra help towards the end of the season when the picking is thin, and when workers are unwilling to work at the same piece rates which were paid during the height of the season. In such cases the grower is likely to hire laborers at much higher daily rates than he would ordinarily pay.

TABLE 19. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS AND WAGE RATES OF 216 FILIPINO FARM LABORERS EMPLOYED ON CERTAIN CALIFORNIA RANCHES IN 1928

Counties	Kind of work	Occupations	Number of Filipinos	Wages	Per
Butte.....	Harvesting rice.....	Laborers.....	16	\$1.30	Acre
Butte.....	Picking peaches.....	Pickers.....	15	5 to 8 cents	Box
Contra Costa.....	Fruit ranch.....	Cutters.....	2	15 cents	Box
Imperial.....	Picking tomatoes.....	Pickers.....	27	8 cents	Box
Imperial.....	Picking melons.....	Pickers.....	14	14 cents	Crate
Imperial.....	Picking melons.....	Pickers.....	25	15 cents	Crate
Sacramento.....	Canning asparagus.....	Sorters.....	30	11 cents	Box
Santa Barbara.....	Vegetable ranch.....	Cook.....	1	\$75.00	Month
Santa Barbara.....	Vegetable ranch.....	Foreman.....	3	150.00	Month
Santa Rosa.....	Hops.....	Pickers.....	12	1.00	Cwt.
Sonoma.....	Hops.....	Pickers.....	9	1.00	Cwt.
Yolo.....	Beet ranch.....	Hoers.....	63	5.50	Acre

TABLE 26. HOURLY WAGE RATES OF 708 FILIPINO FARM LABORERS EMPLOYED ON CERTAIN CALIFORNIA RANCHES IN 1928

Hourly wage rates	Total farm laborers			Other farm laborers			Total pickers			Pickers of			
	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative	Melons and grapes	Hops	Pears	Peaches
Total.....	708	100.0	-----	505	100.0	-----	203	100.0	-----	138	30	20	15
30 to 40 cents.....	30	4.3	4.3				30	14.8	14.8				
30 cents.....	20	2.8	7.1				20	9.9	24.7			20	
33 1/2 cents.....	10	1.4	8.5	5	.6	9.1	7	3.4	28.1				
35 cents.....	243	37.6	46.1	217	42.9	43.5	49	24.1	52.2				7
40 to 50 cents.....	25	3.5	49.6				25	12.3	64.5				8
40 cents.....	237	47.6	97.2	265	52.5	99.0	72	35.5	100.0			30	
45 cents.....	12	1.7	98.9	12	2.4	98.4							
50 cents.....	8	1.1	100.0	8	1.6	100.0							

TABLE 21. ACTUAL DAILY WAGE RATES OF 206 FILIPINO FRUIT PICKERS EMPLOYED ON CERTAIN CALIFORNIA RANCHES IN 1928

Actual daily wage rates	Filipino fruit pickers						
	Total			Number in—			
	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative	Grapes	Cherries	Apricots	Others
Total.....	206	100.0	-----	90	31	3	82
\$3.00.....	31	15.0	15.0	-----	31	-----	-----
\$3.50.....	98	45.2	60.2	90	-----	3	-----
\$4.00.....	82	39.8	100.0	-----	-----	-----	82

TABLE 22. ACTUAL DAILY WAGE RATES OF 135 FILIPINO FRUIT PICKERS HIRED IN 1929 THROUGH CERTAIN CALIFORNIA FEE-CHARGING PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Actual daily wage rates	Filipino fruit pickers		
	Number	Per cent distribution	Per cent cumulative
Total.....	135	100.0	-----
\$2.50.....	1	.7	.7
3.00.....	5	3.7	4.4
3.50.....	5	3.7	8.1
3.75.....	78	57.8	65.9
4.00.....	1	.7	66.6
5.00.....	45	33.4	100.0

The Agricultural Labor Contract.

As was already stated in a preceding section of this report, Filipinos are hired to work in agricultural pursuits through labor contractors. These contractors are usually themselves Filipinos with whom the growers enter into agreements to plant or harvest their crops. This labor contracting system is generally used in the harvesting of many California crops. When Mexicans are employed the contractor is usually a Mexican, but Mexican contractors sometimes hire both Mexicans and Filipinos to perform the labor required, and Filipino contractors hire Filipinos and sometimes also Mexicans. The labor contractor may also be a Japanese, a Chinese, or a Hindu, depending upon the kind of crop, the location of the work, and the preference of the grower. In the picking of melons, in Imperial County, for instance, the contractor is likely to be a Mexican because of the preponderance of Mexican labor in the county.

In all agricultural labor contracts, which have come to the attention of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, the growers reserve the absolute right to dictate to the contractor as to how many laborers should be hired in the harvesting of their crops. At times the growers prefer to have the contractor employ a mixture of laborers of various races, speaking diverse languages and not accustomed to mingling with each other. This practice is intended to avoid labor troubles which might result

from having a homogeneous group of laborers of the same race or nationality. Laborers speaking different languages and accustomed to diverse standards of living and habits are not as likely to arrive at a mutual understanding which would lead to strikes or other labor troubles during harvesting seasons, when work interruptions would result in serious financial losses to the growers.

The principal points generally embodied in agricultural labor contracts are these:

1. The labor contractor, who is usually as poor as the laborers whom he hires, undertakes to furnish a sufficient number of men to harvest the crop. The grower, or the owner, when the grower is also the owner of the land, is the sole judge as to the adequacy and competence of the men employed.

2. The grower reserves the right to cause the discharge of laborers whom he considers incompetent, and reserves the further right of demanding that additional laborers be hired when, in his judgment, they are needed properly to execute the provisions of the contract relative to the harvesting of the crop in a workmanlike manner, which the contractor undertakes to do.

3. The contract specifies how and when the harvesting work shall be done, and the grower is the sole judge as to whether the contract is being complied with in this respect. If, in the judgment of the grower, the contractor is not properly carrying out his part of the contract, the grower reserves the right at any time to terminate the contract and to secure another contractor to complete the terms of the contract. The grower also reserves the right, in lieu of terminating the contract and discharging the contractor, to hire additional workers to perform the labor required at the expense of the contractor.

4. The grower, or the owner, undertakes to furnish the contractor with a cook house and sleeping quarters for the laborers employed by the contractors.

5. The contract stipulates the prices per box, per crate, or per hundredweight, to be paid to the contractor weekly, semimonthly, or monthly, usually depending upon the custom prevailing in the locality where the harvesting is carried on.

6. The contract generally provides that a certain proportion of the moneys due to the contractors shall be withheld by the grower until the end of the season as a guarantee that the contractor will fully comply with all provisions of the contract.

7. The contract also provides that the contractor, not the grower, shall be liable under the California Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act for all injuries sustained by the laborers employed by the contractor in the harvesting of the crop.

8. The grower undertakes to furnish the contractor with a cook house and bunk houses for the contractor's laborers, and the contractor undertakes to keep the cook house and living quarters in good and sanitary condition.

9. There is frequently a supplementary understanding, written or oral, under which the grower undertakes to pay to the contractor a certain amount of money for his services as contractor and foreman.

Since, under the agricultural labor contract described, the labor contractor is considered the employer of the laborers cultivating and harvesting the grower's crop, the grower makes payments to the contractor, who pays the laborers' wages. The growers find this system very convenient because it makes it unnecessary for them to keep the laborers on their pay rolls and to pay them separately.

This system has frequently resulted in wage losses to the laborers employed in the harvesting of crops. Since the labor contractor is very seldom bonded, and is usually a financially irresponsible man, his workers are dependent entirely upon his honesty in getting their wages. It happens, not infrequently, that the labor contractor absconds with the pay roll entrusted to him by the grower, especially towards the end of the harvesting season when the contractor receives the final payment, which is biggest because it contains the money withheld by the grower as a guarantee of the fulfillment of the contract. In such instances the laborers flock to the offices of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations to file wage claims under the California laws pertaining to payment of wages. But since the grower, who is the financially responsible person, can not be held liable for the wages which the contractor owes to his laborers, the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement finds it most difficult to collect the unpaid wages, even when the contractor is apprehended.

A good many of the laborers filing such wage claims are Filipinos employed in the harvesting of various agricultural crops of the state. Only one large packing company is known to bond its labor contractors in the sum of \$1,000 to \$2,000 to safeguard the interests of the laborers harvesting the crops. But even this bond would prove only a partial safeguard for the reason that the amount of money with which the contractor is likely to disappear may be much in excess of the amount of the bond.

To do away with frequent defalcations of contractors and thereby to safeguard the wages of the agricultural workers in Imperial County, the Department of Industrial Relations, with the cooperation of the growers, managed to revise the terms of the labor contract used in the harvesting of melons and other crops in the Imperial Valley, so as to make the growers responsible for the wages of the laborers employed by their labor contractors.

Asparagus Labor Contracts.

The following are copies of typical labor contracts used in the harvesting of asparagus, at which the preponderant majority of laborers employed are Filipinos.

-----RANCH, CAMP No.-----, SEASON 1920.

ASPARAGUS CUTTERS CONTRACT

(1) -----, a corporation of the State of -----, hereinafter referred to as the Owner, hereby contracts with:

----- of ----- hereinafter referred to as the Contractor, to cut and harvest all of the asparagus grown by the Owner on Camp-----, approximately----- acres of-----Ranch in-----County, California, during the season of 19-----, under the terms and conditions set forth herein,

WITNESSETH:

(3) Owner to pay for cutting green asparagus, Sixty Cents (\$0.60) per 100 pounds, based on weight of such asparagus as returned by the packing house, trimmed and bunched for shipping in crates, 9 inches in length, not including loose pack or culls:

For cutting white market asparagus, Sixty Cents (\$0.60) per 100 pounds, based on market weight after being trimmed to 8 inches in length:

For cutting white cannery asparagus, Sixty Cents (\$0.60) per 100 pounds, based on cannery weight of No. 1 quality asparagus, plus one-half weight of No. 2 Quality asparagus, after being trimmed to 7 inches in length and any over length subtracted.

(3) Payments for asparagus cut will be made approximately as follows:

- April 1st for asparagus cut from beginning of season to March 20, inclusive.
- April 16, for asparagus cut from March 21 to April 6, inclusive.
- April 20, for asparagus cut from April 7 to April 21, inclusive.
- May 14, for asparagus cut from April 22 to May 7, inclusive.
- May 21, for asparagus cut from May 8 to May 23, inclusive.
- June 15, for asparagus cut from May 24 to June 7, inclusive.
- July 1, for asparagus cut from June 8 to June 22, inclusive.

Final payment to be made three days after close of season.

(4) The Contractor shall furnish the Owner with two copies of his photographs and with an indemnity bond in the amount of \$1,000, which shall guarantee the Owner from all liability for any claims that may be made by employees of the Contractor for any amount that might be due them by the Contractor for wages and from all liability resulting from accidents, or for public liability attributable to negligence on the part of the Contractor or his employees, or for any other cause of whatsoever nature. Premium of said bond to be paid by the Owner.

(5) Contractor shall deposit with the Owner \$100 upon the signing of this contract which shall be forfeited, and this contract shall become null and void, if Contractor does not have at least-----men in camp, ready for work by February 20, 19-----. The Owner shall hold the deposit of \$100 until April 2d, and shall not return it to the Contractor unless he has maintained sufficient men up to that time to cut all of the asparagus by-----p.m. each day in which the yield has been less than one box per acre, and for such failure said deposit shall become forfeited without prejudice to Owner under the other provisions of this agreement. The number of men the Owner requires under this contract is-----.

(6) After the Contractor has cut all of the asparagus and performed all of the labor aforesaid in the manner herein provided, the Owner agrees upon the completion of this contract to pay to the Contractor a bonus of Forty Cents (\$0.40) per 100 pounds, based on weights as described in paragraph 2.

(7) The Contractor hereby designates in their own name to receive all of the money due him under this contract.

(8) This contract is not assignable.

(9) Executed in triplicate this-----day of -----, 19-----.

Witness----- By-----
 Witness----- By-----
 (Contractor)

(1) The word "CONTRACTOR" wherever used herein indicates plural as well as singular.

(2) The location and boundaries of the camps referred to herein has been indicated by the Owner in a general map of the ranch posted at the ranch office.

(3) The Contractor shall cut and harvest all of the asparagus produced during the season of 19-----, in the customary manner as practiced by the best farmers in -----County, California.

(4) Cutting chisels shall not be wider than 1 1/2 inches.

(5) When cutting white asparagus, each cutter shall cut only one row at a time.

(6) The asparagus as soon as cut shall be piled on the ground of each second or third row. During wet weather the Contractor shall use cans or baskets for green and market asparagus.

(7) The harvesting of asparagus under this contract shall include the labor necessary to gather up the asparagus and haul it from the field to the cutting sheds. Sufficient labor shall be furnished by the Contractor so that no asparagus shall remain in the field more than one hour after being cut. Trucks, sleds and sled horses to be furnished by the Owner.

(8) The Owner shall be the sole judge of the commencement and duration of the asparagus cutting season, and as to whether the asparagus produced shall be cut white or green. The Contractor agrees to feed the sled horses, and to keep the sleds properly greased and all cutting tools properly sharpened and in good order. Hay and grain to be furnished by the Owner.

(9) Asparagus shall be cut, commencing at daylight every morning, and all white asparagus shall be cut as soon as it breaks through the ground.

(10) Green asparagus shall be cut after it has grown 4 inches to 6 inches in length above the top of the ground, and before the head has flowered.

(11) Owner shall furnish the Contractor with a cook house and sleeping quarters for the laborers employed by the Contractor.

(12) The Owner shall furnish the Contractor with-----but for any additional fuel used by the Contractor, the Owner may charge the Contractor for such excess fuel used and deduct this amount in the final payment due Contractor.

(13) Contractor shall keep the houses assigned to him and the grounds immediately around the houses, in an orderly, neat, and sanitary condition, and shall at all times guarantee against fires. Before the final payment is made, said camps must be cleansed and all rubbish destroyed.

(14) Contractor shall be present at all times during the cutting operations and until all asparagus has been hauled from the fields to the cutting sheds.

(15) Where two or more parties are named as Contractors, each constitutes and appoints the other his agent and authorizes him on his behalf and in his name to receive and accept any moneys paid by the Owner.

(16) When asparagus ridges are opened up by discs, Contractor will pick up broken asparagus spears and cut exposed spears.

(17) In case of frost destroying the asparagus and thereby making it unfit for market, the Contractor hereby agrees to cut the frosted asparagus and throw same between the hills without cost to the Owner.

(18) The Contractor shall at all times keep sufficient men on the premises to cut by-----p.m. all of the asparagus produced each day. Nothing in this contract shall be construed to imply that said laborers furnished by the Contractor are in any way employees of the Owner. In each and every covenant and agreement herein made, the Contractor is declared to be an independent Contractor.

(19) In event Contractor or any of the men in his employ cuts asparagus for another Contractor on any other camp on said ranch, the rate shall be 50 cents an hour to be paid by the other said Contractor.

CUTTING AND HARVESTING AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 28th day of February, 1930, by and between -----, hereinafter called the "Grower," and -----, hereinafter called the "Contractor,"

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Grower is farming to asparagus a certain parcel of land containing-----acres, more or less, commonly known as Field Nos.-----, being a part of Camp-----, situated in the County of-----, State of California; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor is able and willing to do the work of cutting and harvesting said asparagus; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Grower and the Contractor to enter into an agreement for the cutting and harvesting of said asparagus;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the sum of ten dollars (\$10) this day paid by the Grower to the Contractor, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the promises herein contained, it is agreed by and between the Grower and Contractor as follows:

1. The Contractor agrees to furnish sufficient and competent men as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Grower, for the purpose of cutting and harvesting all the asparagus grown or to be grown on the above described land for the asparagus season of 19----, and to cut over the entire field of asparagus at least once every day according to the best approved methods now in practice, and to finish the cutting not later than 5 o'clock p.m. each day. All facilities for transporting said men to and from said land shall be furnished by the Contractor at his own cost and expense.

2. The Contractor agrees to put the asparagus carefully in boxes at the end of the rows in a place easily accessible to the wagons; the boxes shall be piled in clusters of not less than four and any exposed surface of asparagus shall be shaded from the sun. All the asparagus which is marketable in the opinion of the Grower, and no other asparagus, shall be put into the boxes, and should unmarketable asparagus be placed therein notwithstanding, in such quantities as to necessitate sorting, then the cost and expense of such sorting shall be borne by or charged to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be entitled to no compensation hereunder for the cutting of any unmarketable asparagus so sorted out and rejected. The Contractor shall haul all the cannery asparagus to the wash shed as soon as it is cut, and in no event shall any asparagus be left in the fields or in the boxes at the end of the rows at the end of each day's cutting. The Contractor hereby agrees to haul the cut asparagus in boxes from field and not to allow any asparagus to be unnecessarily exposed or wilted. All expense in connection with this hauling shall be borne by the Contractor, and all feeding, harnessing and driving of horses shall be done by the Contractor at his sole cost and expense. In case of frost destroying the asparagus and thereby making it unfit for market, the Contractor hereby agrees to cut the frosted asparagus and throw same between the hills without cost to Grower.

3. The Grower agrees to properly cultivate and hill up the soil around the asparagus during the cutting season; to furnish housing for the cutters; to furnish necessary firewood for the use of the Contractor in cooking meals; to furnish sufficient cots for the use of the Contractor; to furnish one asparagus truck, three truck beds and one horse and harness and a sufficient number of asparagus knives.

4. The Contractor agrees to take proper care of all buildings, equipment, houses and all articles of every kind and nature furnished to the Contractor by the Grower. It is distinctly understood by the parties hereto that this agreement obligates the Grower to furnish no more housing facilities than may be necessary for the housing of the cutters alone and the Grower is under no duty by the terms hereof to furnish housing facilities for the wives and families of the cutters.

It is further agreed that the Grower has the authority to compel the Cutter boss to replace any individual cutter in his gang who, in the opinion of the Grower, is a poor cutter or workman.

The Cutter boss will be charged with all equipment, such as knives, cots, mattresses and baskets or any other equipment necessary for the cutting and harvesting of the asparagus and at the end of the season will be credited with all equipment returned in good condition, reasonable wear and tear excepted. Charges will be made on the following schedule:

Mattresses -----	\$3.75	Knives -----	\$0.75
Cots -----	\$4.25	Baskets -----	\$1.00

5. The Contractor also agrees that the "sled man" must follow immediately behind the cutters at all times, and that no undue exposure and accumulation of asparagus in the fields can be permitted. The Contractor must further take proper care of any horse or horses supplied by the Grower, and agrees to replace any "sled man" if, in the opinion of the Grower, he is abusing his horse or horses, or failing to pick up asparagus as soon as cut. Any repairs or replacement necessary to asparagus sled or truck, caused through carelessness upon part of "sled man" or other Contractor, is to be borne by the Contractor.

6. The Contractor hereby agrees to keep camp in a sanitary and clean condition and, at the end of the season, agrees to pay the Grower an estimated cost for doing same if, in the opinion of the Grower, this work is not performed satisfactorily. The Contractor agrees to take from wash house and spread asparagus butts at such place as may be designated by the Grower.

7. In consideration of the Contractor performing the above mentioned work to the satisfaction of the Grower, the Grower agrees to pay the Contractor at the following rate per hundred pounds:

For the month of March, \$0.55 for Green Asparagus, \$0.60 for No. 1 Cannery Asparagus, and \$0.60 for No. 2 Cannery Asparagus.

For the month of April, \$0.55 for Green Asparagus, \$0.60 for No. 1 Cannery Asparagus, and \$0.60 for No. 2 Cannery Asparagus.

For the month of May, \$1.20 for No. 1 Cannery Asparagus, and \$0.60 for No. 2 Cannery Asparagus.

For the month of June, \$1.20 for No. 1 Cannery Asparagus, and \$0.60 for No. 2 Cannery Asparagus.

For the month of July, \$1.20 for No. 1 Cannery Asparagus, and \$0.60 for No. 2 Cannery Asparagus at option of the Grower, or an average price as paid by other Growers on Ryer Island.

8. Said payments for green asparagus are to be based upon the net weights of the asparagus actually shipped by the Grower in crates from its packing shed, and for cannery asparagus upon the net weight of the asparagus returned to the Grower by the cannery. Payment shall be made twice a month on the 10th of the month for asparagus cut and delivered between the 15th and end of the preceding month, and on the 20th of the month for asparagus cut and delivered between the 1st and 15th of the same month.

9. At the end of the asparagus season, if, and after the Contractor has fully performed all the terms and conditions upon his part herein to be performed, the Grower agrees to pay the Contractor a bonus of \$0.55 per hundred pounds for all Green Asparagus cut during the months of March and April, 1930, a bonus of \$0.60 per hundred pounds of No. 1 Cannery Asparagus cut during the months of March and April.

10. In the event that the Contractor should fail to perform or partially or improperly perform any of the terms and conditions of this agreement upon his part herein provided to be performed, the Grower at its option may terminate this agreement, or it may do or cause to be done any work which in its opinion may be necessary for the full performance of the terms and conditions of this agreement to be performed by the Contractor, and such work so done, or caused to be done, by the Grower shall be at the cost and expense of the Contractor; any failure to terminate this contract by the Grower when its right or option accrues shall not be deemed a waiver of such right or option at any future time or times.

11. The Contractor shall have no right to transfer or assign this agreement, or any part thereof, without the written consent of the Grower first having been obtained.

12. It is distinctly understood by the parties hereto that this agreement is for the specified object of cutting and harvesting the asparagus upon the terms hereinabove described, and that the Contractor is and understands himself to be an independent contractor for this purpose and in no sense an employee of the Grower. The Contractor shall employ all workmen and persons necessary for the performance of the terms and conditions upon his part to be performed hereunder, and the Grower shall be in no way liable or responsible to them on account of accidents or injuries under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act of the State of California, or otherwise, and the Contractor hereby agrees to indemnify and hold the Grower harmless of and from all liability of every kind or nature which the Grower may incur either on account of or in connection with any accidents or injuries happening or occurring on or about the hereinabove described premises either to the Contractor or any agent or servant employed by the Contractor, or to any other person, or damage to property or destruction of property, in any way arising from the performance by the Contractor of any of the terms or conditions of this agreement upon his part to be performed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto caused these presents to be executed the day and year first above written.

By-----

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this-----day of-----, 1930, by and between-----, herein called the Owner, and -----, herein called the Contractor.

WITNESSETH, The Contractor hereby agrees to cut all the asparagus grown by the Owner on-----acre patch situated on-----County, California, known as Camp-----, No.-----, during the cutting season of 193--, beginning as soon as the asparagus is ready, and continuing to July 1st, or until the cannery stops, if at an earlier date, for the following prices, for No. 1 Canning Asparagus:

For the month of March, \$0.55 per hundred pounds.

For the month of April, \$0.55 per hundred pounds.

For the month of May, \$1.10 per hundred pounds.

For the month of June, \$1.10 per hundred pounds.

One-half of the above prices to be paid for No. 2 Canning Asparagus.

Above prices to include hauling to the shed.

The Owner agrees to pay the Contractor the above prices. The Contractor agrees to cut over the entire field clean once every day, during the term of this contract, to the satisfaction of the Owner.

The Contractor agrees to cut one row of asparagus at a time.

The Owner agrees to furnish firewood and water for the use of the Contractor.

The Contractor agrees to take care of the sled horses.

The Contractor agrees to furnish enough men to cut over the entire field clean once every day, and in the event of his not doing so, the Owner reserves the right to hire enough men to do so, and to charge the cost against any money due the Contractor.

After the completion of the asparagus season, the Owner agrees to pay to the Contractor a bonus of 55 cents per hundred pounds, on all asparagus cut during the months of March and April, 1930, provided the Contractor has in every respect fulfilled his part of the contract. Should the Contractor fail to fulfill his part of the contract, he shall forfeit to the Owner any money due him as liquidated damages, for breach of contract.

Witness:

Labor Camps, and Earnings in Asparagus Fields.

During the present (1930) asparagus season there are approximately 360 asparagus camps in the Delta Region, which includes San Joaquin, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, Sutter and Contra Costa counties.⁽¹⁰⁾ Probably altogether there are about 7000 workers employed in the harvesting of the crop. Of this total, from 5000 to 6000 are Filipinos. The others include Japanese, Chinese, Hindus, Mexicans, Spanish, Portuguese, Turks, Afghans, and Koreans. The influx of the Filipinos in the asparagus camps began in the year 1923, and at the present time they are conceded to represent in excess of 80 per cent of the total number of workers employed in the cutting of asparagus.

The Filipinos, and other asparagus cutters, receive from 90 cents to \$1.40 per hundred pounds. The price paid depends upon the age of the asparagus bed, for the older the bed the less productive it is, and the more work is required in harvesting the crop. Probably the average price paid for cutting asparagus is \$1.10 per 100 pounds. For washing asparagus the workers received 16 cents per 100 pounds.

In addition to these prices paid for the cutting and washing of asparagus, the growers furnish to the laborers, as was seen in the preceding labor contracts, free cook houses and bunk houses. They also furnish the laborers, free of charge, fuel and electric lights, and cots on which to sleep. The Filipinos pay for their mattresses and bedding.

The cook and bunk houses are inspected regularly by the camp inspectors of the Division of Housing and Sanitation to make the housing and sanitary conditions in the camps conform to the minimum requirements of sanitation provided by law.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The asparagus season begins about March 1st and ends July 1st, but the asparagus cutters begin to arrive in the camps during the month of February.

Following are photographs of several Filipino bunk houses, rated "good" and "bad" by the camp inspectors. The places which are rated "bad" must be improved upon orders received from the Division of Housing and Sanitation of the Department of Industrial Relations.

The bunk houses are furnished free of charge usually only when they are owned by the growers, but frequently the camps are operated by the labor contractors who charge the laborers for the cots which they occupy and for other camping facilities. Where the camps are operated by the labor contractors, they also operate kitchens and furnish board to the laborers whom they hire. Filipinos, in such cases, pay various rates for board and lodging, but frequently the daily rate is 75 cents for board and 10 cents for lodging. Where the contractor furnishes transportation from the camp to the fields, he also charges from 10 to 15 cents per day for transportation. In some cases Filipinos pay \$2 per



1. The interior view of a Filipino bunk house in an asparagus camp in Yolo County. The man at the left is a camp inspector of the Division of Housing and Sanitation of the Department of Industrial Relations; the others are Filipino asparagus cutters. This camp is rated "good" by the Division.

month for the use of a cot in a bunk house and, sometimes, a group of Filipinos rent jointly a shack, or bunk house, at about \$10 per month. Not infrequently, the labor contractor also collects from his laborers a certain percentage of their earnings as his compensation for furnishing them work.

The labor contractor is the intermediary between the laborers he employs and the grocery company which furnishes supplies to the laborers in the camp. The Filipino laborers, who usually arrive at the asparagus camps several weeks prior to the beginning of the cutting, are generally penniless and in need of credit from the grocery company. The contractor arranges for this credit and undertakes to make payments to the grocer when the grower makes the payments to the contractor for the asparagus harvested. Before paying the laborers at the rate stipulated in the contract, or at a lesser rate, agreed upon between



2. An exterior view of the same bunk house shown above.



3. A bunk house in an asparagus camp in Sacramento County occupied by twelve Filipino asparagus cutters. This camp is rated "bad" by the Division of Housing and Sanitation.

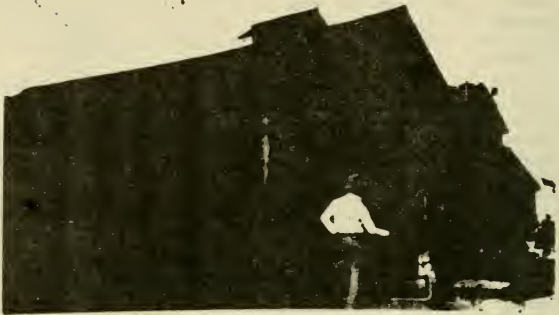
the contractor and laborers, the contractor deducts the amount due to the grocer and to other tradesmen. In some asparagus camps, the contractor runs a boarding house for his laborers, although the prevailing custom is to hire a cook who works for all laborers in the camp. It is customary for the grocery company to compensate the contractor for the exclusive privilege of furnishing groceries to the camp under his supervision.

In the course of this study it was possible to secure from several typical companies actual figures of earnings of Filipino asparagus cutters in the Delta region. Table 23, following, shows the earnings of asparagus cutters, from 1925 to 1929, employed by a representative company, whose employees have been preponderantly Filipinos since 1926. This company runs nineteen camps, each headed by a labor contractor. The number of laborers per camp varies from 9 to 32, depending upon the number of acres allotted to each camp. The average number of acres per camp is 93. Since 1926 two of these camps have been assigned to Chinese contractors and laborers, and 17 camps have been operated by Filipino contractors employing Filipino laborers.

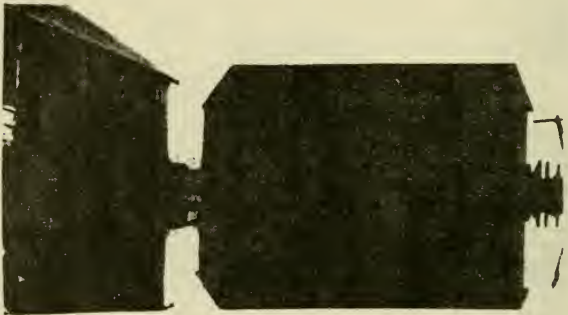
TABLE 23. AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF FILIPINO ASPARAGUS CUTTERS DURING THE YEARS 1925 TO 1929, EMPLOYED BY A REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY OPERATING 19 CAMPS IN THE DELTA REGION, BY YEARS

Seasons of	Average number of men in 19 asparagus camps	Average earnings per man per day	Average lowest and highest daily earnings per man for the 19 camps	
			Lowest	Highest
1925.....	181	\$6.06	\$3.77	\$8.06
1926.....	194	5.99	3.78	8.52
1927.....	226	4.56	2.24	7.40
1928.....	220	4.22	2.72	6.28
1929.....	232	3.75	2.15	5.77

The preceding table shows a gradual decline in the average daily earnings of asparagus cutters from 1925 to 1929. In 1925 the average daily earnings per man employed by this company were \$6.06, but in 1929 the average declined to \$3.75, a decrease of \$2.31, or 38.1 per cent. The number of men employed by the company in its 19 camps increased from 181 in 1925 to 232 in 1929, or 28.2 per cent. This company is paying cutters during the present season (1930) \$1 per hundred pounds of green asparagus and \$1.15 per 100 pounds of white asparagus. Only 50 per cent of these prices are paid for a poorer quality of asparagus which is described as "Number 2 grass." The same prices have been paid by this company since 1925, so that the decrease in average daily earnings is not due to changes in the prices paid for labor. The reason for the decrease in the average daily earnings, as explained by a representative of the company, lies in the increase in the number of men employed. With the arrival of Filipinos in the asparagus fields, the growers are using more men per acre of asparagus. This makes it possible to have the fields gone over more thoroughly, although it decreases the earning capacities of the men employed.



4. The cook house and dining room in the same camp where the bunk house shown above is located.



5. Another "bad" bunk house occupied by about twenty-five Filipinos. This bunk house, in Monterey County, is located in a low spot and is almost floating.

The Filipino workers are preferred by this company because they are considered more careful workers and because they are not averse to having as many men employed per acre as the company deems necessary, even though the employment of additional workers reduces the average daily earnings per man employed. The Filipinos are also considered very desirable workers because "they are willing to work under all sorts of weather conditions, even when it is raining and the fields are wet." In 1925 this company employed only Portuguese laborers in several of the asparagus camps. These laborers, as explained by an official of the company, would make trouble when the company wished to put on more men per acre to insure more satisfactory and thorough cutting. The Portuguese workers were objecting to more workers on the ground that the employment of additional men would decrease their possible earnings.

The columns in Table 23, which show the average lowest and highest daily earnings per man in the 19 camps, require further explanation. Thus, in the 19 camps operated by the company, the daily average earnings per man in the respective camps varied in 1925 from \$3.77 to \$8.06, and in 1929 these earnings varied from the lowest, of \$2.15 per day per man in one of the camps, to the highest, of \$5.77 in another of the 19 camps. It may be repeated that the differences in the average daily earnings are not caused entirely by the number of men employed per acre of asparagus harvested, but also, as already noted above, by the age of the asparagus bed harvested.

Table 24, next presented, relates to the average daily and seasonal earnings of Filipino asparagus cutters of another typical company in the delta region which employs a large number of men. These data were taken from the company's pay rolls. This company also began using Filipinos in 1923. In 1927, 58 per cent, and in 1929, 68 per cent, of the total asparagus cutters and washers employed by this company were Filipinos. The number of Filipinos employed by this company in 1930 is about 85 per cent of the total employees. Among the other asparagus cutters and washers employed by this concern are Hindus, Japanese, Spanish, Portuguese, and Turks.

The prices paid by this company for cutting asparagus during the eight years 1922-1929, shown in Table 24, were from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds, and for washing asparagus, the price paid was 16½ cents per 100 pounds. Where machines are used in washing asparagus the rate per 100 pounds is 11 cents.

The year 1922 was considered by the company a poor asparagus year and not representative of conditions of employment and earnings. Reference to Table 24 shows that the average acreage per man employed began to decrease in 1924, and that the average daily earnings per man began to decrease in 1926.

It will be noted that in 1929, compared with 1925, there was an increase of 16.2 per cent in the number of men employed, and a decrease of 38.5 per cent in average daily earnings. The average total earnings per man during the season were \$531.95 in 1925, compared with \$311.36 in 1929, a decrease of \$220.59, or 41.5 per cent.

This table shows that the average number of days worked during the season, or the length of the season, is also an important factor

determining daily and seasonal earnings. The company which furnished these data considers the duration of the season to be from March 1st to July 1st, or a period of four months. It will be observed that the number of working days is far below the possible number of working days during four months. Weather conditions and conditions of the crop prevent continuous employment throughout the season. The laborers must work as many hours per day as is necessary when cutting conditions are good and must idle when cutting is not practicable.

TABLE 24. AVERAGE DAILY AND SEASONAL EARNINGS OF ASPARAGUS CUTTERS, DURING THE SEASONS OF 1922-1929, EMPLOYED BY A REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY IN THE DELTA REGION

Seasons of	Average number of asparagus cutters	Average acreage cut per man per day*	Average number of days worked during the season	Average daily earnings per man	Average total earnings per man per season
1922.....	186	7.9	60	\$5.55	\$333.33
1923.....	272	10.2	80	5.72	457.55
1924.....	274	9.8	85	6.70	570.05
1925.....	395	9.2	79	6.73	531.95
1926.....	442	8.3	89	6.19	551.48
1927.....	492	7.4	83	4.86	407.64
1928.....	508	7.1	92	3.63	359.42
1929.....	459	7.2	75	4.14	311.36

*The laborers work on the same acreage every day.

Another company visited in the delta region had on its asparagus ranches approximately 600 Filipino asparagus cutters at the beginning of the 1930 asparagus season. This company employs exclusively Filipinos as cutters, and Japanese as washers. One dollar per hundred pounds is paid for cutting and 16 cents per hundred pounds is paid for washing. According to the superintendent of this company, "A good camp will average from \$3.50 to \$4.65 per day per man." This superintendent, and other company officials interviewed, said that there were plenty of Filipinos available for cutting and washing asparagus. One company official interviewed by a representative of the Department of Industrial Relations said that if it were not for the Filipino workers the asparagus growers would sustain irreparable losses, as other laborers were not available and were not as desirable as the Filipinos in the harvesting of the asparagus crop.

SUBSTITUTION OF FILIPINOS FOR OTHER LABOR

Filipinos are taking the places of white workers in many of the occupations in which they find employment upon arrival into California. This is especially true in hotel, restaurant, and domestic occupations. Many such jobs as bell boys, bus boys, elevator boys, house boys, waiters, dishwashers, janitors, porters, gardeners, cooks, kitchen helpers, pot washers, houseworkers, and other hotel, restaurant and domestic occupations mentioned in preceding tables, which were formerly held by white men and women, are now held by Filipinos.

The Filipinos have also replaced white workers in other occupations. In box factories at Weed, Susanville, and Westwood, for instance, the Filipinos are hired extensively in places formerly held by white men.

According to "Organized Labor" of May 12, 1928, the official organ of the California Building Trades Council, the Filipinos in San Francisco "are forcing their way into the building industry, many of them working as engineers, painters, electricians, carpenters' helpers, and laborers."

In agricultural occupations, the Filipinos largely compete with Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Koreans, Turks, and other foreign groups. But even in some of these occupations Filipinos are taking the places of white workers. Many tasks in fruit picking, such as peaches, apricots and cherries, formerly done by white labor, are now being done by Filipinos. This is also true in harvesting rice, in picking hops, and in general ranch labor. The exact extent to which Filipinos have displaced white labor can not be readily established, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that, with the increase of Filipinos in the state, further substitution of Filipino labor for white and other labor will take place.

ANTI-FILIPINO RIOTS

Evidence of strong anti-Filipino sentiment began to manifest itself in California during the latter part of 1929. The feeling of animosity and prejudice against the Philippine Islanders led to deplorable riots and violence in the cities of Exeter, Tulare County, and Watsonville, Monterey County.

The first riot occurred in Exeter on the night of October 24, 1929. The trouble started after a stabbing affray at a carnival which was then in progress in that city. For some time preceding the carnival, and during its progress, the Filipinos were being molested on the streets of Exeter. They had been shoved off the sidewalks and otherwise abused by white transient laborers who resented the presence of the Filipinos. At the carnival, the whites were throwing missiles at the Filipinos, especially at those who were on the grounds in company with white women. One of the Filipinos thus molested stabbed a white man with a bolo knife. The assailant made away, but the attack infuriated the crowd. A mob, reported to have been about 300 strong, gathered and moved on to the nearest ranch, which was located within the city limits, and on which were employed about 50 Filipinos. The Filipinos ran away from the ranch before the mob arrived, but the mob burned the barn and with it some 36 tons of hay. A tractor was also damaged by the fire.

The Filipinos were employed on this ranch in the harvesting of Kadota figs. Prior to 1929 the owner of this ranch employed white laborers. According to a statement made by him to an investigator for the Department of Industrial Relations, "The Filipinos were 100 per cent better than white workers. The Filipinos could be depended upon, because they are not averse to working ten hours a day when necessary and working Sundays." He also thought the Filipinos generally more reliable and all around better workers.

The mob also attacked other ranches on which Filipinos were employed, but the Filipinos decamped before the attacking crowd reached them, and no one was hurt. The only person hurt was the white man who was stabbed by the Filipino, but this victim recovered

within a few days. Owing to the efforts of the city police and fire departments, little damage was done to the other ranches attacked. On January 17, 1930, the board of trustees of the city of Exeter voted to pay \$1,010.25 to the owner of the ranch whose barn and hay were burned and whose tractor was damaged by the incendiary fire.

There is no doubt that this outbreak against Filipinos was due primarily to the racial feeling of antagonism developed among the white laborers against the Filipino laborers who were displacing them in the harvesting of Kadota figs and Emperor grapes in and about Exeter.

In Watsonville, the anti-Filipino riots assumed greater proportions. Here the fracas began on January 21, 1930, three months after the Exeter riot, and lasted for several days. On Thursday morning, January 23d, one Filipino lettuce picker was found dead in his bunk house bed, with a bullet through his heart. A number of other Filipinos were also badly beaten and belabored by attacking mobs of whites.

The immediate cause of the Watsonville riot was the employment of white female entertainers by the Palm Beach Filipino Club at Watsonville. The details of the affray were already reported in California newspapers and therefore need not be described here. It is important, however, to point out that although the use by Filipinos of white girls as entertainers was the immediate cause of the riots, the real cause of the Watsonville riot was the unwelcome influx of Filipino labor in Monterey County.

On January 7, 1930, about two weeks preceding the beginning of the Watsonville riot, the Chamber of Commerce of Northern Monterey County, at Pajaro, California, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Any foreign people coming to the United States of America who, by their customs, habits and standards of living prohibit them from assimilating with and adopting our standard of living, are detrimental and dangerous to our social conditions, and

WHEREAS, The unrestricted immigration into the State of California of natives of the Philippine Islands is viewed with alarm both from a moral and sanitary standpoint while constituting a menace to white labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Chamber of Commerce of Northern Monterey County, in regular session, do petition the County, State and National governments to adopt such methods and means to prevent further immigration.

Three days after the adoption of this resolution by the Chamber of Commerce, D. J. Rohrback, Justice of the Peace in Monterey County, was quoted at length in the *Evening Pajaronian*, a Watsonville newspaper, as strongly condemning the Filipino immigration into California and their presence in Monterey County. On January 19, 1930, following the adoption of the resolution referred to and the publication of Rohrback's views on the Filipino question, a mass meeting, attended by some 300 Filipinos, was held in the hall of the Monterey Bay Filipino Club, at Palm Beach. At this meeting the Filipinos adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Northern Monterey Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution designating the Filipinos of this district as undesirables and possessing unhealthy habits and destructive to the living wage scale of other nationalities in agricultural and industrial pursuits; and

WHEREAS, That, in the opinion of the Honorable Judge D. W. Rohrback, after his comprehensive study as he claims it, denounces the pres-

ence of Filipinos in the State of California as a detriment to the attainment of a higher standard of man and womanhood; and

WHEREAS, That, in his interview he baptizes in his own way the Filipinos coming to this country as little brown men attired like Solomon in all his glory, strutting like peacocks and endeavoring to attract the eyes of young American and Mexican girls, but ten years removed from a bolo and breechcloth; and

WHEREAS, That, in the language of the Honorable Judge Rohrback the Filipinos are unsanitary in their living habits and disease carriers of meningitis, spreading the germs, and that fifteen of them will live in one or two rooms and contenting themselves with squatting on the floors and eating rice and fish, and

WHEREAS, That, the judge's malicious and very sweeping statements made to the press have deeply wounded the high sense of Filipino self-respect; such criticisms phrased in a gross and insulting language being false, unjust and personal in nature, without the least sense of propriety and consideration to those who are born of the same blood and flesh as he is; and the judge has even gone beyond the limit by taking the chance of utilizing the present state of things as a solution to the Philippine independence question, which notion could never be thought by an American statesman; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Filipinos in this section of California present a solid front for a most vigorous protest against the resolution adopted by the above mentioned Chamber and be demonstrated in a form of this kind so as to show the Northern Monterey Chamber of Commerce and the Honorable Judge, author of the said resolution, that the Filipinos have self-respect and also endowed with humane attributes enjoyed by other people; and be it

Resolved, That our home government, through the Philippine Legislature, including the Resident Commissioners at Washington, D. C., they be and are hereby urged and requested to use all just and honorable means by appropriate legislative measures for the preservation of mutual trust and confidence of the peoples concerned; and be it further

Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Philippine Legislature and Resident Commissioners, respectively, for a just and equitable remedy.

This resolution was published in the *Evening Pajaronian* on January 21, 1930. During the night of that same day the Watsonville riot started. In the same issue of the newspaper was published "An answer to the interview on Filipinos given by Judge Rohrback," by A. E. Magsuci, a Filipino. The following excerpts from the answer depict the feelings engendered between the Filipinos and whites immediately preceding the riot:

Judge Rohrback has made several charges against the Filipinos, and these we will try to answer, item for item, as this is the only way to accomplish our primary and secondary purposes, namely: to clarify matters and seek out the truth.

One of his first charges is that the Filipino population of this district is destructive to the living wage scale of other nationalities in agricultural and industrial pursuits. We can not say anything about this charge, but admit to a certain extent that this is true.

It is a lamentable thing that the Filipino laborers, too young and unpossessed of the ethical code of the laborers in this particular respect, have dared to go out and mix with the laborers of other nationalities. The youth, the fear of starvation in a foreign land, the urge to better themselves and the ignorance of the Filipino laborers of this particular principle, account for the acceptance on their part of a lower wage.

After admitting this truth, I want to come back and ask the honorable judge the question: But why pick on the Filipinos only? Is it because the Filipinos are unwelcome little brown men but ten years removed from a bolo and a breechcloth; or is it because the Filipinos have no Japanese Emperor, Obinese President, Mexican President, or a Mussolini

behind them? We ask the judge to come out frankly on this. Further, we want to remind the honorable judge of his study in economics during his student days—what factors determine wages? For the purpose of expediency, we will take his place and say that according to the consensus of opinion among the leading economists, the theory of demand and supply of laborers and its corollary, the bargaining power of the laborers look to have the most number of followers. I will cite here an instance to show that the Filipinos are not the only ones that cause the lowering of the wage scale.

In Oxnard and other neighboring places where I have been a laborer and contractor, the current wages is \$3 for nine hours' work. This wage is much lower than the current wage of this district. This wage rate has been the prevailing scale there before the Filipinos became a contributing factor in the labor population in that district, which is mostly composed of Mexicans and other nationalities. Evidently any one, and the judge, too, can see that the Filipinos are not the cause of the low wage scale in this particular section. Then, too, if the judge had made the study of the wages and laborers here in California, he would have found out that the Chinese as a rule in agricultural and industrial pursuits are receiving much lower wages than that received by the Filipinos. With all these facts and theory to show that the Filipinos are not the only ones that lower the living wage scale, we again ask, why did Judge Rohrbach pick on the Filipinos only? We would like to know.

The judge went on to say that in every arrival of every boatload of Filipinos, boatloads of American men and women are thrown out of the labor markets to lives of crime, indolence and poverty for a reason, the judge explained, which I do not need to repeat here. It looks from the surface that this is a logical consequence, and in theory, it looks true. But I doubt if the judge has got the facts to substantiate his rather hasty inference. What I know from actual observation is that the majority of the Filipino laborers that arrive here go into the fields of work where the workers are essentially Filipinos. Such work as thinning and cutting lettuce, sugar beets, cutting asparagus, planting and cutting celery, planting garlic, picking grapes, etc. In the above mentioned work one can hardly find a white laborer. If there are any, he can count them on the tips of his fingers. It is true there are fields of work wherein the laborers are mostly whites and are being invaded by Filipinos, but I do not see why they should not, provided they do not receive lower wages. They are already here and have to live. Besides, the best cure is not in the treatment of the ill, but rather in its prevention. Do not let any more Filipino laborers come here, and then if need be, dispose through proper legislation, the surplus number of Filipino laborers here, provided that the same be done with other foreign laborers.

The preceding extended quotations appear justified because they reflect the bitter racial antagonism which developed against the Filipinos in Monterey County prior to the Watsonville anti-Filipino riots. The appearances and customs of the Islanders who came in large numbers to Monterey County aroused the acrimony and hostility of the white residents. The question of the displacement of white labor by the Filipinos was a vital factor in the antagonism that was aroused between the races. The fact that Filipinos found it necessary to hire white female entertainers only added to the tension of the situation and afforded the spark which fanned the racial hostility into open warfare.

Immediately following the Watsonville anti-Filipino riots, clashes between whites and Filipinos also took place in San Jose and in San Francisco, but these disturbances were of a minor character.

